The New-York Times.

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NAPOLEON'S POSITION.

The Emperor's Summersets, Gyrations and Struggles, and their Finale.

His European and American Diplomacy.

The Mexican Elephant and the Russian Bear.

THE FLORIDA AT BREST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 4, 1863.

A most important change has taken place in European affairs; the Emperor NAPOLEON has turned a summerset, and now lies in the dust at the feet of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. His position of European dictator is at an end, and hereafter he will have enough to do to take care of himself. For the moment he is practically isolated and powerless to do harm. He is to-day the laughing-stock of European diplomacy. His diplomatic manœuvres have been exposed, and he stands before the world in his true character of a crowned conspirator.

How stand the facts in the case? His Majesty tried to carry England and Austria with him into a war with Russia and Prussia on the Polish question, and hoped by this war to conquer the Rhenish provinces. But his allies took alarm, and while England declared boldly she would not go to war for Poland, Austria went to work to organize the German Confederation against him. About the same time there came to Paris positive assurances that Mr. C. M. CLAY was maturing an alliance between the United States and Russia, which engaged the United States to attack France in Mexico, in case of a European war. Then arose before NAPOLEON's eyes that bugbear of his family, a coalition—a coalition which should embrace as active enemies, Russia, the German Confederation, the United States, and as a passive but not less damaging enemy, Great Britain. Such a combination would have cost him his crown in three months; he saw it, took alarm, turned square round, fell on his knees before GORTSCHAKOFF, protested that he never intended to go to war for Poland, washed his hands of the Polish question, and begged to be friends again! Judge of the astonishment of GORTSCHAKOFF! Not a month before he had written to the French Cabinet a dispatch which the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg declared to the English Ambassador was an insult to the French Nation, but which did not need this official appreciation in order to be comprehended by all the world capable of reading. This insult was not only yet unatoned for, but GORTSCHAKOFF had not even deigned to reply to the last French note, and the whole world was in bewilderment as to what had become of the Polish question. For a fortnight the suffering and bleeding Poles, and the anxious people of the Bourse, kept their eyes fixed on the Tuileries for the coming signs of war, but no signs greeted their straining eyes. All at once it was understood in the diplomatic world that NAPOLEON was corresponding directly with St. Petersburg, and that, somehow or other, the Polish question was dead. King WILLIAM of Prussia, who was really going to the Congress of Frankfort, was telegraphed at Baden Baden by ALEXANDER not to go; that he had important propositions from NAPOLEON, and that he must await the arrival of a courier who had been dispatched from St. Petersburg with a letter of explanations. In this letter the Emperor ALEXANDER explained that NAPOLEON had abandoned the Poles, that he remitted to the Czar, (as Mr SEWARD did in the first place, be it said in passing) the care of doing justice to Poland, and that he desired an understanding between himself and ALEXANDER and King WILLIAM, by which the schemes of Austria in the consolidation of the Confederation might be checked and turned to the disadvantage of Austria. Now, as Russia considers France her naturally ally in Europe, and as Prussia is anxious to remain on good terms with France, for fear of a war for the Rhine, there was no difficulty in coming to a friendly understanding, and the cousin of the King of Prussia, the Prince HOHENZOLLERN ZIGMARINGEN, was charged with the duty of negotiating this understanding.

Thus we see how it is that France did not resent the insult contained in the last note of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, how there has been so long a silence on the Polish question when everybody was clamoring for light, how King WILLIAM did not go to the Congress of Frankfort, how the last French dispatch was not published, and how in fine it is that the papers are announcing an alliance between France, Russia and Prussia.

But the most curious part of the affair is, that England, being thus placed morally in an attitude of hostility to France and Russia, will be forced into a friendship with the United States!

Another result of the affair is, that the Mexican elephant will be left on NAPOLEON's hands, for the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN *now refuses the new throne*, and there is no other Prince eligible or acceptable who will take it.

As to the friendship existing between Russia and the United States, there is probably no hope of destroying that; but, in a case of war Russia has more interest with France than with the United States, and thus France can secure her neutrality in American affairs, which is all she desires for the present. By this arrangement she will reduce the number of her enemies in the Mexican proceedings to one—the United States.

The manner in which the French Government covers up its sudden change from its English-Austrian alliance to a Russian-Prussian one, is by raising an immense dust about the reforms which the Emperor of Russia is about to introduce into his empire. The ministerial journals are full of these proposed reforms, and they declare them adequate to satisfy even the Poles themselves. Thus they would have their readers believe that France has actually pushed Russia into granting about what France demanded for the Poles in the famous Six Points! and thus may history be perverted by a Press which is wielded like a platoon of soldiers.

In regard to the alliance between Russia and the United States, about which so much has lately been said in the European Press, there is not one word of truth in it. Mr. CLAY, it is understood, takes the Russian side of the French quarrel, and does not hesitate to pledge to Russia the sympathies of the United States in case of a European war, but that is the extent of the alliance. And now that France and Russia have made friends, and there is no prospect of a European war, there is also no question of an alliance between Russia and the United States.

A good deal of noise has been made in the Press here, about a protest the American Minister, at Paris, is reported to have made, by order of his Government against the Empire in Mexico. It is probable that no such protest has been made, for there was no need of it: the situation is perfectly understood by all parties.

The French Government is now urging this view of the case in regard to Mexico. There is to be no infringement of the Monroe doctrine, because there is to be no acquisition of territory, and no permanent military occupation. As soon as a stable Government is formed, and their war indemnity is secured, they will retire from the country. As to the form of Government, that will be left to the people of Mexico,—the United States being a country of popular sovereignty, cannot deny to the Mexicans the right of choosing an Emperor, if that suits them. The United States live on good terms with the Empire of Brazil, why may they not also with the Empire of Mexico? The races of America, they say, are as different in their aptitudes and tastes as in their origin, and the form of Government which suits one does not necessarily suit the other. The Republic has given the people of the United States a prosperity and a grandeur without example, while it has brought ruin to the people of Mexico. Let these people, therefore, they say, try the Empire, since the Republic has brought them nothing but confusion, anarchy and misery. This is the argument of the moment, but it is probably *only* the argument of the moment; that is to say, an argument which will be held till the final policy is adopted.

There is a general emulation at this moment among the Government papers as to which can make the most fun of the Monroe doctrine. They discuss which of the two is the most absurd—the doctrine itself, or the American people for supposing that any one would pay any attention to such a pretension.

The *Florida* put into the port of Brest because, according to English law, she could not enter twice in the space of three months into an English port, and it had not been three months since she left the port of Bermuda. The engines of the *Florida*, which are of English manufacture, were put in two years ago at Mobile, They have not been repaired since, and are now much deranged. At the time of the escape of the vessel from Mobile Bay, she ran on a rock and damaged her copper bottom, which also has been sadly deteriorating ever since. MAFFIT was, therefore, obliged to stop somewhere soon, but he found, to his great astonishment, after arriving at Brest, that the French workmen could not repair properly his English engines, and that he would have to wait till he could get English workmen all the way from England. All this has caused a delay which has put MAFFIT into a towering rage, for now his vessel will probably suffer the fate of the *Sumter* at Gibraltar; but there is no help for it. MAFFIT says that but for the mistake of Lieut. REED, who cut out the *Caleb Cushing* at Portland, it was in his programme at one time to enter the port of New-York or Boston and burn the place.

When the *Florida* first came into the port of Brest, Mr. DAYTON protested formally against her admission, but not probably with the expectation of having her expelled, for so far the French have faithfully executed their neutrality proclamation in all other respects, and it was to be expected that they would also in this. But a protest guaranteed the incidental points which might arise, and prevented an extension of favors not found in the neutrality proclamation, if such should be attempted.

The *Moniteur* this morning publishes an official note on the subject, which declares that she will only be allowed to repair such damages as regard her navigation, but that no supplies in war material will be furnished her.

There is now evidence that the intrigues of the French Consuls in the South for the detaching of Texas were true, and that they have not ceased.

MALAKOFF.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Reported Reverse to Gen. Thomas' Corps in Georgia—Capture of a Rebel Freight Train, near Morristown, Tenn.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Late Nashville papers state that passengers from Stevenson report a reverse to Gen. THOMAS' corps, near Lafayette, between Trenton and Dalton, Georgia. The report, doubtless, relates to the engagement of NEGLEY's division of that corps, announced some days since. In addition to the rolling stock captured at Knoxville, several heavily-laden freight trains have since been taken by our forces near Morristown.

Death of Hon. Richard Brodhead.

EASTON, PA., Thursday, Sept. 17.

Hon. RICHARD BRODHEAD died here this morning. The deceased was a native of Pike County, and has for many years taken a prominent part in public affairs in Pennsylvania, having represented Northampton County in the Legislature three years, this District in Congress six years, from 1843 to 1849, and Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States six years, from 1851 to 1857. He was greatly respected as a good citizen, and as a man of honest impulses and strict integrity. His death has spread a general gloom over the community.

Coal for a Confederate Steamer—The Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Sept. 17.

It is reported, to-day, that the steamer *Caledonia* is taking in coal to supply a Confederate steamer.

The debate on the motion of "No confidence in the Government" commences to-day. The contest promises to be very close.

Arrival of the Damascus off Father Point.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Liverpool on the 3d inst., passed Father Point this morning. Her news is anticipated.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT BOSTON.

Interesting Extracts from Our Foreign Files.

The Rebel Ram Question Still Further Discussed.

Another Strong Letter from Professor Goldwin Smith.

Earl Russell Sharply Criticised.

THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION.

The Times on Mr. Seward's Circular.

THE CORSAIR FLORIDA.

By the arrival yesterday of the Cunard steamship *Arabia* at Boston, we have received our foreign exchanges to the 5th inst. We make room for the following extracts:

THE REBEL RAMS AND PIRATES.

IMBECILITY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE MAUNDERINGS OF EARL RUSSELL.

From the London Star, 5th.

So then we are to have a war with the United States. Earl RUSSELL's letter to the Emancipation Society, in which he parades the imbecility of the Government of which he is a member to stop private persons from fitting out expeditions against a friendly Power, has every chance of becoming historical. History will tell that at the time of the great revolt of the slaveholders in America, the destinies of Great Britain were in the hands of men who acted the part of quibbling attorneys, and allowed their country to drift into a terrible war. The Foreign Secretary admits the gravity and importance of the communication made to him by the Emancipation Society—he admits that both the Treasury and Home Department have made the most anxious inquiries upon the subject of the steam-rams; but in place of informing the Society and the public that due measures will be taken to prevent these ships falling into the hands of the Confederates, he makes a parade of legal technical difficulties which do not really exist, and which, if they did exist, the hand of a wise and firm ruler would brush aside with infinite ease. *The letter is an invitation to shipbuilders to set the law at defiance.* It is a proclamation to all the world that the Government of Great Britain is unable to prevent its subjects going to war upon their own private account with nations against whom the Government has no cause of complaint. If this is to be our attitude in future, we shall be treated as aliens in the commonwealth of nations, as a nest of privateer-builders unworthy of the style and title of a great Power, and deserving neither sympathy nor quarter at the hands of others when the weakness of the Administration involves us in hostilities. We would advise his lordship to take up this question much more anxiously than he has yet done, for the country will hold him to a severe accounting if these vessels are permitted to sail. There will be "credible witnesses" enough to his incompetency as a Minister, should the builder of the *Alabama* be permitted to send forth formidable steam-rams to the same destination. It is trifling at once with the people of this country and the Government of America to make a difficulty about obtaining sufficient testimony as to equipment and intention, when a child could tell that the vessels are equipped for war, and when it is notorious that the builder of these rams was the builder of the *Alabama*, now actually used as a war-ship in the Confederate service. * * * *We do not disguise our anxiety in regard to the position of affairs; for of these rams are permitted to leave our shores we know not how soon afterward the American Ambassador may demand his passports.* A war with America would be an unmeasurable calamity. There are braggarts among us who talk of sweeping their navy from the sea, raising the blockade of the Southern ports, and doing all manner of evil to the cities on the Atlantic coast. Admitting that we could accomplish all this, it would be an injury which would rebound with tenfold force upon ourselves. We might raise the blockade of the Southern ports, and obtain a limited supply of cotton bales, but our population do not eat cotton, and a necessary result of the war would be a cessation of the supply of corn from the North. Last year we imported from the Northern States more than five millions of quarters of wheat and other grain, and more than a million of quarters of wheaten flour—that is to say, some fourteen millions worth of food. We received corn from no other country in anything like the same quantities. Were the imports from America to be stopped, we should look for the sudden supply of our necessities to any other quarter of the world as much in vain as we have done for a sufficiency of cotton. We have been able to tide over the one difficulty because we were at peace, and had abundance of food; but a starving population could not wait until a Corn Supply Association had spent years in stimulating the growth of grain in Russia or Wallachia. Not only would the supply of corn fail, but the whole export trade would be literally at a stand-still. *The game of supplying privateers is one at which two nations can play, and we do not know any national characteristic of the Americans which would lead us to infer that they would be far behind in the race of destruction.* To the great bulk of the people such a war would be a scourge, but to the laboring poor it would be like famine or pestilence. At all events, the amount of damage to follow upon a wrongful temporary detention of these vessels would be the veriest fractional item in the national accounts, whereas one day of war would swallow up a vast amount of treasure, irrespective altogether of the national suffering and the national shame of being forced to fight for a cause more disreputable than that which has ever been upheld by the arms of any Christian Power.

LETTER FROM PROF. SMITH.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, of Oxford College, writes to the London *News*, of Sept. 4, respecting ships-of-war for the rebels, as follows:

"SIR: The case of the Confederate war-ships is, as the *Times* says, urgent. The Americans have already, it is true, one war on their hands; but, as experience shows, it is a mistake to think that they will not, if provoked, go into another. A pacific nation is not easily roused to the war pitch; but being roused it is very apt to become violently warlike, and to fly, as the French Republic did, without calculating the odds, at the throat of nation after nation. The fancy in which the disciples of the *Times* have been so assiduously nursed, that the Americans were a herd of poltroons, fighting their battles with hired Irish and Germans, and disaffected to the despotic Government which forced them into war, has vanished, it may be presumed, with the smoke of Vicksburgh and Gettysburgh. We see at last that these people are a nation with our blood in their veins; and no nation with blood like ours in their veins ever bore, even in extremity, such outrages as these.

If a war with America comes, it will bring devastation and misery to both sides. It will stop the outlet of emigration, which is alike needful at this moment to replenish America and to relieve England; it will sweep the commerce of England from the seas, which will swarm with privateers under the fatal precedent which we have ourselves established, and it will deprive America of her best customer; it will carry terror into American seaports, and havoc into the homes of English colonists; it will prevent America from putting out the last fires of the rebellion, and it will, perhaps, before it has ended, kindle similar fires in Ireland. But it will do worse than all this in the eyes of those who, not blinded by the passions of the hour, look forward to the future of our race. It will undo, and much more than undo, the work of reconciliation, of which the affection—for it was something deeper than enthusiasm—with which the Americans received but the other day the descendant and heir of GEORGE III. was the pledge and the expression. It will put enmity for another bitter century between the two portions of the Anglo-Saxon race, one in blood, in language, in religion, in literature, in the essence, whatever may be the outward forms, of their free institutions, and one in their destined action on the future progress of mankind. And it will do this at the very moment when a rival race is seeking, in open enmity to ours, to plant the foot of despotism and sacerdotalism in Mexico, and is about to be aided in that attempt by the renegades to Anglo-Saxon liberty and greatness, who have gone forth from a land of freedom, to found a nation on Slavery in the Southern States.

Two exceptions there will be to the general calamity on both sides of the Atlantic. The great builders of steam rams will ply a brisk trade; and the great journalists whose ferocious cowardice has goaded the two nations to this extremity will thrive, as they always do, by the passions of war. The people, as usual, will bleed and suffer—unenfranchised, mute and helpless they will bleed and suffer, as usual, for the gain of wealthy fillibusters and for the passions of a class.

As to the question in issue there is, perhaps, little to be said, which was not said and said better and with more authority than I can say it, five or six months ago; but what was then treason and absurdity is now fast becoming patriotism and sense. And perhaps those who, after leading the nation into a fatal error, are just awakening to the truth, are not very likely to state that truth with all the breadth and firmness which the emergency requires.

Suffer me then first to repeat the truism—no truism, it seems, to prime ministers and leading journalists—that no Foreign Enlistment act or other municipal law can determine the measure of our duties toward foreign nations. If our Government does not possess, under the present law, sufficient power to restrain its subjects from violating the public faith and exposing the nation to the penalties of war, it is our business to give it further power. And further power would probably be now sought if Parliament were sitting; but when Parliament was sitting the North was not victorious; and then it seemed safe and profitable to indulge in ignominious bluster about spurning foreign dictation and scorning to change the law. It is fair to admit that the American Minister in some degree countenanced the fallacy by making himself too active in the detection of practices which, as being offences against our laws, it was the province of Government to redress. He would have put his case on better ground, and played a more dignified part, if, after calling the attention of our Government to the criminal practices which were going on, he had left it to them to take the proper measures for maintaining the good faith of the nation.

Not that our municipal law has been carried into effect. The Foreign Enlistment Act provides not only that the crime shall be prevented, but that the criminal shall be brought to justice. The wealthy and powerful criminal triumphantly avows his crime in full parliament. The Government cowers, and the house applauds. Has there ever, in the history of the English Parliament, been a more disgraceful scene than the debate on the *Alabama*? And can Englishmen doubt that the report of that debate must have gone to the heart of the whole American people?

Next, let me once more submit that this is not a mere case of the sale of contraband of war; and that the question does not turn merely on the difference between ships and other contraband. Let an iron-clad steamer, with her steel prow and turrets, and all the appurtenances of a man-of-war, be exported to a Confederate port; let her there be manned with Confederate seamen, and thence go forth against the Federal commerce; and though we may put the men who carry on such a trade personally on a level with smugglers, there will be no ground for complaint on the part of America that England is violating the rights of nations. But these vessels are not exported, nor built for exportation; nor are they sent, nor do their builders expect them to be sent, to the Confederate States or manned by Confederate crews. They go forth, and their builders know that they will go forth, from an English port, manned by English seamen, to cruise against the commerce of an allied nation. Their real basis of operations is the territory of this professedly neutral country. A faint show is made of equipping and commissioning them, and of turning their crew from ordinary seamen into man-of-war's men when they are out at sea. That process is a mockery, and the Southerners are glad that it should be seen and known by all to be a mockery, because their great object is to drag us, through the criminal cupidity of our shipbuilders, into a war with the North.

The manner in which these ships carry on war is enough in itself to show that they are not regular and honorable belligerents. They burn their prizes at sea, instead of taking them into a Prize Court—a practice contrary to the usages of civilized nations, and obviously liable to the grossest abuse. If, as has been asserted in full Parliament, and never, so far as I am aware, denied, they burn vessels at night to lure others into the snare, they are enemies of the human race, and ought to be arrested as such wherever they are found.

Further, I will venture to assert again, however rash and absurd the assertion may seem, that this question is not to be settled on technical grounds, by the professors of that which calls itself international "law." There is no such thing as a "law" of nations, in the proper sense of the term, because there is no legislator, no enactment, no tribunal, no means of giving legal effect to a decision. The duties of nations to each other are regulated, in the absence of express treaties, by those broad rules of morality and justice which are no mystery confined to the initiated, but as well known to every honest and sensible man as to the doctors whose learning is darkening this plain question. There are, indeed, usages of nations which it is most important to know and respect, though it is not desirable to stereotype them as "laws," because as humanity advances they are always undergoing tacit improvement. But there is no usage, none at least recorded in history, which will cover such a wrong as this; and if there were one, it would be honored rather in the breach than in the observance. The propensity of writers on international questions to assume the existence of a technical law where there is none, is fertile in deception, and in deception which—if substantial wrongs are defended on technical pretexts—will lead nations into war. People whose ships are being destroyed and their goods burned with every circumstance of contumely, by cruisers issuing from the ports of a Power professing to be their ally, are told they must not think of being discontented with this treatment, since they are "dying by the Faculty," and it would all have been approved by BYNKERSHOEK and VATTEL! The physicians of MOLIERE are not yet extinct.

Finally, let me point out again that this is a question not only between our Government and the shipbuilders, or between our Government and the Federals, but between our Government and the Confederates. The Confederates are abusing our ports, corrupting our seamen, dishonoring our flag, compromising our neutrality, and designedly exposing us to the risk of war. For this they ought to be promptly called to account by the guardians of the national interest and honor; and if a real Chatham were at the head of England they would have been called to account long ago, or rather they never would have dared to offer this outrageous insult to the character of the country.

I am, &c.,

OXFORD, Sept 2. GOLDWIN SMITH.

A NOTE OF ALARM.

From the Army and Navy Gazette, Sept. 5.

We are glad to find that our cotemporaries who exulted some time ago in the triumphs of the *Florida* and *Alabama*, and took much comfort in the law of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, are a little startled by the legitimate result of their doctrines, and begin to doubt the reasonableness of our expecting the Federal Government to be content with our neutral trade of building steam-rams for the Confederates. We have ever held that such a precedent was about one of the very worst that could be established for Great Britain—that it could be made an engine of incalculable mischief in case of war with the United States or with France. If it ever can be lawful for the subjects of a neutral nation to fit out, equip and man a vessel of war for a belligerent with which the Government of the neutral has no relation whatever, which it only recognizes in exercising belligerent rights—to arm it on their own coast, and then to send it out to sea to prey on the commerce of a country with the Government of which their country is not only at peace, but bound by close treaty and engaged in diplomatic relations—hoisting a flag on board which the ship has never had an opportunity of acquiring by a moment's domicile in the waters of the Power for which it is warring—if ever these be legal acts, *the supremacy of Great Britain at sea will never avail her again.* If such be our law now, it ought to be changed, not in Federal interests, but in our own. It is no sufficient answer to the natural objections made by the aggrieved belligerent, that the law of their own country and their past practice justify the act. If Ireland was in a state of rebellion, and was so closely blockaded that not a ship could enter her ports, what would our Government do in case the citizen ship builders of New-York sent out steam-frigates with the harp and green flag flying, and commenced burning British ships, under the pretence that they were Irish men-of-war, and argued that such proceedings were quite justified by law and precedent? We fancy the Government of the United States would hear something on the subject of a very decided character.

In an editorial regretting the slowness of the British Government to recognize, by generous encouragement, any evidences of skill on the part of naval and military officers, the same paper says:

"With respect to the present fearful struggle in America, we believe that there are few, whether their sympathies are with the North or South, who do not believe that Charleston must eventually succumb to the batteries of Gen. GILLMORE, aided by the attacks of the monitors, conducted by perhaps the ablest naval artillerist of the day. That Admiral DAHLGREN and Gen. GILLMORE should be employed on such very important service shows that, whatever other failings the Government of Washington may have, it certainly does not possess the fault of passing over either naval or military talent—in fact, hitherto the difficulty has been to find it; but, when found, superior merit is as certain to be rewarded as it ever was in France in the palmiest days of the First Empire."

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

The Liverpool *Post* contains the following article:

"It now appears that the steam-rams just launched from the yard of Messrs. LAIRD were built for the Confederate Government. Neither the French Government nor the French people were concerned in the business, but a French banker was.

The two rams were to be paid for out of the proceeds of the Confederate Loan. M. LANGIER was one of the contractors of that loan, and he was also a guarantee for the payment of the contract with Messrs. LAIRD for the cost of the two rams. He has a mortgage on both. They may, therefore, ultimately become his, but then the law would have to deal with a new feature in the transaction. M. LANGIER might sell them to the British Government at cost-price, and they are well worth the money—not for sea, but for coast and harbor service. It might be dangerous to send them across the Atlantic in Winter. For privateers they are totally unfit.

The inexcusable crime of destroying private property at sea has at length been universally condemned. Even the *Times* is liquifying its opinions, in the form of 'natural progression,' toward a final condemnation of ram building and ram practice. Already it has arrived at the opinion that both are morally wrong, and is not without hope that the law will step in and put an end to a practice so abominable. The moral condemnation will probably suffice. At all events, Mr. JOHN LAIRD is too honorable a man, feels too responsible to public opinion, to persist in doing anything that honorable and honest men would disapprove of.

The representatives of the Confederate cause in this country must now see that persistence in *Alabama* doings will operate against their interests. When affection becomes doubtful there is danger in outraging feeling, and the public feeling now admits being outraged by the wanton and causeless destruction of private property. The purpose of sowing discord between England and the Federals will fail when in America it is known that England disapproves. The Federals will be the dullest of dull dogs if they do not now put forth all their strength and bring the war to a close before France and steam rams are subsidized by the Confederates.

A FRENCH OPINION OF THE FLORIDA.

The *Journal des Débats*, of the 3d, says:

"A Confederate corsair, named the *Florida*, some days ago entered the roadstead of Brest, and disembarked the crew of a vessel which it had burnt near the English coast. It would be well were it possible to interdict from access to our ports veritable sea rovers, for the *Florida* is nothing else. Now we believe that is possible. The rights of belligerents have without doubt been conceded to the Southern States, but it is evidently on the condition that they conform to the regulations of international law. They have not the right, as they assume, to stop vessels which they meet on the sea, to take possession of the cargo, whether it belong to Northern Americans or to neutrals, and to burn the vessels, although a Captain of the State navy, wearing the uniform of his country, and presenting many other guarantees for honesty and impartiality, would be obliged to take his prize before a court of justice. That is evidently intolerable. It is in vain that Southern people allege that their ports being blockaded they have no maritime tribunals. That is their affair and not ours. Let them attack the American ships of war, and compel them to raise the blockade, as they have a right to do; but taking possession of the goods of others without a legal judgment is in all languages called robbery."

OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM THE MONITEUR.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 4th inst. officially announces that, by virtue of the rights of belligerents, accorded by France to the Confederate States of the South, the pirate *Florida*, now snugly ensconced in the harbor of Brest, has been authorized to remain there long enough to complete her repairs. We translate:

"The cruiser *Florida* under the Confederate flag, a vessel of mixed class, has entered Brest requesting permission to repair a leak which has been discovered in her stern, as well as other damages which prevent her engine from working. The reception to be accorded to this vessel must be considered to be in compliance with the ordinary principles of international law. Since the outset of the war which has sprung up in the United States, the Emperor, in unison with other Powers, has recognized the Confederates in the character of belligerents. He, at the same time, by a declaration published in the *Moniteur* of the 11th of June, 1861, made known his intention to observe a strict neutrality between the two parties.

In such cases, the right as well as the duty of the neutral, under the condition of complete impartiality, is to permit the vessels of belligerents to procure the means necessary, not to fight, but to navigate the sea. It has, therefore, been decided that the *Florida* shall be permitted to procure, through a broker and according to the tariff, all that is indispensable to maintain her in good navigating condition, without, however, being allowed to make purchases calculated to strengthen her warlike armament."

We translate and append the text of the principal provisons of the Declaration of June 11, 1861, alluded to in the note of the *Moniteur:*

"His Majesty the Emperor of the French, taking into consideration the state of peace which exists between France and the United States of America, has resolved to maintain a strict neutrality in the struggle that has commenced between the Government of the Union and the States pretending to form a special Confederation apart from it. Consequently, His Majesty—in view of article 14 of the Marine law of the month of August, 1681; article 3 of the law of April 18, 1825; articles 84 and 85 of the Penal Code; 65 and the next following of the decree of March 24, 1852; 313 and the next following of the Penal Maritime Code, and article 21 of the Code Napoleon—declares, hereby, that—

1. No vessel-of-war or cruiser of either of the belligerents shall be permitted to enter or sojourn with prizes in our ports or roadsteads for a longer period than twenty-four hours, unless in unavoidable necessity.

2. That no sale of articles from prizes can take place in our said ports or roadsteads.

3. That no French subject can contract with either of the two parties to arm vessels of war or accept letters-of-marque for the purpose of making maritime warfare, or aid or abet in any manner whatever the equipping and arming of any vessel of war or cruiser of either of the two parties."

The *Opinion Nationale* repeats the article of the *Moniteur* and the Declaration, and comments simply as follows:

"The *Florida* first anchored in Queenstown Roads, (Ireland,) but the English law not permitting any war vessel of either belligerent to enter twice within three months in an English port, and the *Florida* having within six weeks made a rather long sojourn in the port of St. George's, Bermuda, the cruiser was obliged again to go to sea and came directly to Brest, burning, on her way, the American commercial vessel *Anglo-Saxon*. She comes to repair her engine and be newly coppered, but, as her engine is English, she has had to have special workmen sent on from Liverpool. The time required by these labors will undoubtedly enable the Government of the United States to send a vessel of war within sight of the coasts of France, and the *Florida* will not quit Brest only to go through a naval battle, unless the Confederate officers sell her as they did with the *Sumter* at Gibraltar, or to burn her. They have already adopted this expedient with several of their cruisers."

A VISIT TO THE FLORIDA.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Brest, describes the appearance of the corsair *Florida*. She lay at anchor among some of the giants of the French navy—a long, low, black, rakish-looking craft, not over smart in appearance yet useful every inch of her—a pigmy among these monsters, and yet a formidable pigmy, even to the unpracticed eye, the Palmetto flag flying proudly from her mizzen. He paid his respects to Capt. MAFFIT at the earliest possible moment, and was very hospitably received. What occurred at the interview is thus recorded:

"The Captain is a slight, middle-sized, well-knit man, of about 42; a merry-looking man, with a ready, determined air, full of life and business; apparently the sort of man who is equally ready for a fight or a jollification, and whose preference for the latter would by no means interfere with his creditable conduct of the former. His plainly furnished little state-room looked as business-like as a merchant's office. The round table in the centre was strewn with books and innumerable manuscripts, and on the shelves were formidable-looking rows of account books, charts, &c. I may observe of the cabin, as of every part of the *Florida*, that none of it appears to have been built for ornament—all for use. 'You see,' said the Captain, pointing to the heaps of papers, letters on files, account-books, &c., which literally littered the table, 'you see I've no sinecure of it. Since my paymaster died, I've had to be my own paymaster. There's a young man named DAVIS, (no relation to our President,) who does paymaster's duty; but he's not yet quite up to the work.'

Capt. MAFFIT forthwith began an animated recital of his career and adventures. He is 42 years old, and is the oldest officer on board. All the officers were born in the Confederate States, and most of them were officers in the United States Navy before the outbreak of the war. The oldest of the officers is not more than 23. The men are more mixed. There are 100 able seamen on board the *Florida*, and about 13 officers. Four fine fellows are from the neighborhood of Brest. Capt. MAFFIT says that he has hardly ever taken a prize but what some of the crew of the prize have come forward to say, 'Should like to serve with you, Sir.' Generally speaking, he has to refuse; but if he sees a very likely fellow he takes him on.

The Captain had a great deal to say about his successful feat at Mobile. In his opinion it has been the greatest naval feat of modern times. He dwelt long and warmly upon the incidents of the affair, and pointed proudly to the marks of shrapnel, which are numerous enough, upon the masts and smoke-stacks. The *Florida* was struck with three heavy shots on that occasion, and one can easily perceive in the side of the ship where the mischief caused by the 11-inch shell had been repaired. The *Florida* made no endeavor to reply to the fire which she received, the sea running too high to admit of steady aim, and her small crew being too much occupied in the management of the ship. The Captain showed a water-color sketch (very well drawn by one of the midshipmen) of the *Florida* running the blockade. It would not have disgraced a professional artist.

The only broadside which the *Florida* has fired in anger was against the *Ericsson*, an armed merchantman, which she encountered some 40 miles from New-York. The *Ericsson*, a very large vessel, did not reply, but made the best of her way off, and succeeded in escaping. When they ventured within 40 miles of New-York they did not know that the arrival of the *Tacony* (one of their 'outfits') had put the New-Yorkers on their guard, and they soon found that there were about seventy armed vessels out searching for them, and so were glad to retreat. 'We never seek a fight,' said Capt. MAFFIT, 'and we don't avoid one. You see we've only 2 vessels against 1,500, so we should stand a poor chance. Our object is merely to destroy their commerce, so as to bring about a peace. We've taken altogether 72 prizes, and estimate the value at about $15,000,000. The *Jacob Bell* alone was worth $2,100,000.'

In reply to some questions as to the method of capture, the Captain said, 'We only make war with the United States Government, and we respect little property. We treat prisoners of war with the greatest respect. Most of those whom we have captured have spoken well of us. To be sure we have met with some ungrateful rascals; but you meet with those all the world over. The last prize we took was the *Anglo-Saxon*, which we took in the English Channel the other day, in mid-channel, about 60 miles from Cork. She had coal on board, and we burnt her. The pilot was a saucy fellow, and maintained that he was on his piloting ground. He insisted on being landed in an English port, but we could not do that. I brought him and twenty-four men here, (to Brest,) and sent them to the English Consul. If the pilot has any just claim upon us it will be settled by the Confederate Government. That's not my business. My business is to take care of the ship.'

In the course of conversation Captain MAFFIT gave me an account of what he called 'the outfits' of the *Florida*. These have been three in number. The *Clarence* was captured off Pernambuco on the 5th of May, and Lieut. REED was put on board with 20 men and one gun. These were afterwards changed to the *Tacony*, a better vessel, which was captured shortly after, and (to borrow Capt. MAFFIT's expression) 'she captured right and left.' Finally she took the revenue cutter off Portland Harbor. The other 'fit-out' was the *Lapwing*, on board of which Lieut. AVERETT was put to cruise on the Equator. He made several captures, and has now returned to his ship."

THE IMPARTIALITY OF NEUTRALS.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: I have before me a letter from Boston (United States), inquiring whether I will undertake to contract for "1,250 tons or so" of plates for a gunboat. I presume I may accept this contract without any breach of neutrality, and without offence to the Union and Emancipation Society. Upon receiving the plates the Northern Government will construct a gunboat with them, to destroy the lives and property of the Confederates but if the Confederates want such a boat, the plates, instead of being sent to Charleston, must be consigned to a shipbuilder in Europe, and it seems hard to understand how it should be so foul and fragrant an act to build the ship for the South, while it is altogether an innocent and commendable one to send the materials to the North with which to build it.

SEPT. 3. LIBRA.

MR. SEWARD'S DIPLOMATIC CIRCULAR.

The *Times* of the 4th inst. closes a review of the late Diplomatic Circular of Mr. SEWARD as follows:

"There might be some purpose in Mr. SEWARD's present exposition if either we in this country or the Americans in the Federal States had begun by regarding the belligerents as equally matched, and the war as likely to be protracted on even terms for a long series of years. This, however, was the case, and we are therefore not much impressed with the moderate balance of success which Mr. SEWARD claims for his own side. In point of fact, taking one field with another, the South has had a greater share of victory than the North, and its only conspicuous failure, indeed, was in an attempt to bring the war to a close by the capture of the Northern capital. Even now Gen. LEE is by all accounts more likely to resume the offensive than Gen. MEADE; and though we do not hear that the Federals are preparing immediately to invade the territories of the Confederates, we do not hear that the Confederates may be expected at any moment in the country of the Federals. This is not much of a case for a Power pretending so distinctly to superiority as to complain that the character of a belligerent is accorded to its rival. On that point, indeed, let any one read Mr. SEWARD's own descriptions, in this very document, of the strength, the numbers, and the bearing of the Confederate armies, and then say if the South be not entitled to the designation of a belligerent. Why, in recording the battle of Antietam, the Federal Secretary is actually compelled to expatiate on the identical qualities of the contending forces, and to add that the Northern soldiers were then proved, for the first time, to be not inferior in heroism and valor.

Practically, then, the very gist and essence of Mr. SEWARD's argument is fatal to its object. If all is true that he tells us, that all is infinitely short of what we were prepared to take for granted two years ago, without being any the more sanguine of Northern success. We thought the North would overrun the South in a very brief campaign, but would then find its difficulties begin. Mr. SEWARD tells us that after two years of mortal struggle the North has not overrun a quarter of the South—having the real difficulty still in prospect as before. We only conclude from this that the Federals have not even that superiority for which we gave them credit; and that the relative strength of the Confederates is by so much the greater. If Mr. SEWARD really wishes to make converts of French and English statesmen, he must adopt a very different line of argument. He must show us either that the South is evincing a readiness to yield, or that the North has a policy that will admit of the restoration of the Union without this submission. But he shows neither of these things. On the contrary, he tells us that the Southern President has just proclaimed a levy *en masse*, while of his own Government he says nothing, except that it is preparing to prosecute the war as before. But what is to be end? Europe thinks that the reconstruction of the Union by force of arms is an impossibility, and a very great number of Americans are of the same opinion. Europe also sees distinctly that the South gives not the slightest sign of concession, while even the fortunes of the war are not, upon the whole, very unevenly balanced. Not, therefore, without reason do we persist in our original opinions on the subject; but though Mr. SEWARD has thus lost his pains, we can console him with the assurance that, so far as we are concerned, they were needlessly expended. If his object was merely to deter us from intervention, it is safe in spite of the failure of this argument. In the 'domestic controversies' which have cost upward of 500,000 lives, and at least five hundred millions of money in two years, we have not the least design of interfering. The 'adjustment' of these little matters we are ready to leave to Americans themselves as 'exclusively' as Mr. SEWARD can desire; and if we add another remark upon a point so certain, it is merely to suggest that people who thus busy themselves even superfluously in deprecating our intervention, might be a little less forward in threatening us with the extremities which would drive us to intervene."

ANTI-ENGLISH FEELING IN AMERICA.

From the Manchester Examiner and Times, 5th.

The estrangement which has grown up between the Americans and ourselves is one of the bitterest fruits of secession. Much of it we are persuaded is due to mere misunderstanding. We do not believe that the British Government, especially in its foreign policy, as represented by Earl RUSSELL, is justly chargeable with hostility to the Federal cause, and it is beyond dispute that the disruption of the Union which led to the present fatal war was deplored by nine-tenths of the English people as deeply and as sincerely as it could have been in New-York. We look forward with hopefulness to calmer times. The passions of the hour are not fated to last long, and we firmly trust that when the war is over, and commerce returns to its accustomed channels, the people of both countries will be better friends than ever. For the present it is almost useless to attempt to stem the tide of animosity, however poignantly we may regret it. We take no account of the unscrupulous ravings of the New-York *Herald*, but we confess to some grief and disappointment when we find the vituperation which disgraces that journal reëchoed by the NEW-YORK TIMES, one of the best conducted papers in the Union.

It would serve no good purpose to reproduce the terms in which the NEW-YORK TIMES inveighs against this country. Others may quote them, but we prefer to leave them in their native columns, assured that they will some day be handsomely retracted. We altogether refuse an angry parting after this fashion. We are not going to say a sullen good-bye, and we beg our cotemporary to recall his words. In present circumstances, recrimination becomes a crime, and even too warm a defence may be waived in deference to the sense which we at all events cherish of an abiding friendship.

OUR FORTIFICATIONS AT ROUSE'S POINT.

From the Army and Navy Journal.

The armament of the great work at Rouse's Point cannot have been put in under any apprehen-

[Continued on Eighth Page.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—Election of Pilot Commissioners.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, at which, in the absence of A. A. Low, President, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge presided.

The special business was the election of three Pilot Commissioners, and Messrs. C. H. Marshall, E. E. Morgan and Robert S. Taylor, whose terms have expired, were unanimously reëlected for two years.

The question of Harbor Defence was brought up by a letter read to the meeting from Commander Craven, U. S. N., setting forth the defenceless condition of the City, and urging the necessity of prompt and vigorous action. The Commander alleges that iron-clads could readily come up to the City and shell it. His views as to taking measures for defence were indorsed, and the letter was referred to the Committee having the matter in charge. The Board then adjourned.

The Remains of Col. M. K. Bryan.

The remains of Col. M. K. Bryan, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment New-York Volunteers, who fell at Port Hudson, are expected here to-day from New-Orleans. The friends of the gallant officer are requested to meet at 12 o'clock to-day, at the Park Hotel, Nassau and Beekman streets, to make arrangements for properly honoring the remains while here. Col. Bryan was a resident of Albany. The Committee on National Affairs of this City will receive his remains, and have them lie in state at the Governor's Rooms, City Hall. They will be handed over to the Committee from Albany on Saturday or Sunday. The following call is issued:

Members of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment New-York Volunteers now in this City, the Sixth Senatorial Committee, and the friends of the late Col. M. K. Bryan, of Albany, are requested to meet at the Park Hotel this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., to make arrangements to participate in the honors to be paid deceased in this City. The remains will arrive from New Orleans to-day.

Capt. EDWARD GORMAN, Chairman.

Naval Movements.

EXCITING SCENE AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Yesterday considerable excitement was occasioned at the Brooklyn Navy-yard by the arrival there of between two and three hundred United States sailors, recently of the United States steamer *Brooklyn*, who marched down opposite the Lyceum and demanded their pay, or some satisfactory reason for withholding it. They stated that they had been ashore since the 28th of August, and had only received two months' pay, since which time not a cent. has been given them of the money due. They demanded some funds to pay their expenses and redeem their hammocks and bags, which they were obliged to leave in the hands of landlords, not having sufficient money to pay their way. Capt. Meade, of the *North Carolina*, addressed them, and stated that he himself, in the absence of the Admiral, had made arrangements by which they could receive half the pay due them—one-third this (Sept. 18) morning. The Paymaster of the *Brooklyn*, who was present, explained the circumstance thus: The *Brooklyn* has had no commanding officer permanently attached to her for some time. Capt. Emmons, who brought her home, was detached a few days after her arrival, and on leaving he told the Paymaster to give the men one month's pay and no more. In obeying this order, the crew have suffered some hardship, but there is hardly anybody directly to blame for the matter.

OFF FOR CHARLESTON.

Yesterday the United States steam-transport *Union* sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the South Atlantic blockading fleet at Charleston. She had on board an immense cargo of provisions, stores and ammunition for the fleet, beside several officers. As she was about to leave, a large detachment of United States sailors and marines to reinforce the vessels of the fleet, was put on board. Late last evening the *Union* got out to sea.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

Robert W. McCleery, Chief-Engineer United States Navy, died at his residence in this City yesterday, after being seriously ill only one day, in the 30th year of his age. Since the breaking out of the rebellion, he has distinguished himself on many occasions for his intrepid bravery and unflinching devotion to the cause of his country, and his sudden demise has cut short a career that gave brilliant promise for the future. He was Chief-Engineer on board the *Wabash* in Dupont's squadron, and that officer held him in the highest esteem for his attainments as an officer and his conduct as a man. His remains were conveyed to Frederick, Maryland, the city of his birth, for interment.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER CONNECTICUT.

This vessel is now at the Norfolk Navy-yard receiving repairs. She arrived there on the 11th inst. It was generally believed that the *Connecticut* would have proceeded further north; but upon examination it was found that her injuries were of such a character that even such inconveniences for repairs as the once famous Norfolk Navy-yard (now almost a complete mass of ruins) could produce would be sufficient to repair her. The workmen are efficient, and the *Connecticut* will soon be ready for a cruise.

Appeal to New-York Merchants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There never was a time in the history of New-York when merchants and those pursuing all branches of trade did as profitable a business as at this moment—which is caused partially by the briskness of business, and largely by the advance in the price of goods on hand and consequently the increase of profit.

Mechanics, day laborers and working men of all descriptions have an increase of wages. But there is one class of men that have not been benefited by the general advance in price of labor. I allude to the salesmen and clerks in all mercantile houses, especially dry goods. These men, instead of keeping up with the times, are actually working for 25 per cent. less than before the war commenced, and that too when the proprietors are doubling and trebling their profits every year.

Is there no remedy for this class of men? They are for the most part men of a high sense of honor, and do not feel inclined to follow in the footsteps of some of their cotemporaries, by making a "strike," and marching through the streets, compelling all in the trade to follow, to the great inconvenience of buyers and to the detriment of employers. Yet they have families that must be supported, wives and children that must be fed and clothed, while living has advanced 50 per cent.

But let any over-burdened clerk venture to ask for an increase of salary, he is put off with the plea of "hard times;" or if his employer happens to feel a little uncivil, he is plainly told, "Either work for that or nothing; there are many others who would gladly take your place," and the abashed and crestfallen clerk, with wounded and lacerated feelings, goes back to the daily treadmill, with throbbing brow and aching heart, knowing that he is unjustly used, but unable to remedy the evil. Again I ask, is there no remedy? I appeal to all employers.

All I ask is fair play. Give your clerks remuneration according to the times, for their services, and you will not be the losers. Your interests will be mutual, and they will work with greater interest, knowing that by so doing they not only benefit their employers but themselves.

Consider this subject now with feelings void of selfishness, and you will not fail to perceive the necessity of doing something to improve the condition of your clerks.

A SALESMAN.

Surrogate's Court.

BEFORE SURROGATE TUCKER.

The Surrogate resumes the sessions of his Court, in the Times Buildings, on Monday, the 21st inst. The list of cases is very large and full, and the Court and lawyers bid fair to have busy times over litigated estates this Fall. The long illness of the late Surrogate, Hon. E. C. West, had caused great delays in this Court, and the business of the Surrogate's Office was largely in arrear, last January, when the present incumbent assumed his seat. Regular Courts were held, however, from that time up to the Summer vacation, and the business habits and energy of Judge Tucker have enabled him pretty well to clear the calendar, and bring up the arrears of the office business. Very many long and important causes, however, remain to be heard at the Fall term, the principal of which are the following: Sept. 21, Estate of Tash; Sept. 28, Will of Rev. Dr. Berrien; Oct. 1, Will of C. Hopper; Oct. 16, Will of Edwin P. Christy; Oct. 29, Estate of Valeton; Oct. 30, Estate of James Chesterman; Nov. 8, Will of Dayton; Nov. 16, Will of Chas. Breusing; Nov. 23, Will of W. H. Merchant; Nov. 26, Will of Van Hanswyck; Nov. 30, Will of Decker; Dec. 3, Will of Thomas.

A very large amount of property is dependent upon these causes, and it is estimated that the total value of estates coming up for decision before Jan. 1, in this Court, will exceed $10,000,000.

Court of General Sessions

BEFORE JUDGE M'CUNN.

In this Court, yesterday, James Stuart *alias* Hanford, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the dwelling of Lewis H. Bone, No. 114 West Sixteenth-st. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

William Warren pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the store of Joseph Levy, No. 166 Chatham-square, sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Joseph Murphy, a young lad, pleaded guilty to stealing $32 92 from Charles Gregor, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Dennis Hart, another lad, pleaded guilty to a similar offence, and was sent to the same place.

The case of Bridget Heffern, indicted for attempt at arson, and adjourned over from Friday, was resumed. Mr. Van Vleck, associate counsel with Mr. Spencer, opened the case on behalf of the defence, and then adduced testimony to prove that Martin, the complainant in the case, had been arrested at the suit of the defendant for seduction. The case was then summed up for the defence by C. A. Spencer, Esq., and for the People by O. L. Stuart, Esq., and the jury, after an absence of fifteen minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty of attempt at arson in the first degree, with a recommendation that the Court would extend all the mercy to the prisoner that the law would permit of.

The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

County Substitute and Relief Committee.

This Committee sent out eighty-four substitutes yesterday. Eleven of the number were rejected by the medical examiners. The Committee have decided to close their doors at 12 o'clock M. every day, and to commence hearing applicants at 8½ o'clock A. M. This regulation is necessary to enable the corps of clerks to write up the books completely every day. After the closing of the doors there remains each day an immense amount of writing to do, in filling out the very complete books of record, wherein is inscribed the minutest details of the day's business.

The case of Edward S. Lord, noticed in the Times yesterday, was concluded yesterday morning, when Lord appeared and paid over $100 in greenbacks to Supervisor Blunt, who gave the money to Jas. Donaldson, the party who had been cheated of it on Tuesday. Lord went away carelessly and laughing, leading the Committee to infer from his action that he had never paid any of the $100 he got from Officer Mills to anybody but the officer, notwithstanding his story about having paid most of it to the brokers. For the credit of the Fire Department Lord's case should be overhauled by their proper officers. Donaldson was so destitute before getting the $100, that Mr. Blunt provided for his wants for two days.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Travelers' Club.—A number of gentlemen met at the Debating Room, Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of taking preliminary measures to organize a Travelers' Club in this City. There were present traveled gentlemen residing in this City; also, several from California, Arizona, Spanish America and other distant localities. Edward E. Dunbar was chosen Chairman, and Wm. B. Hartley Secretary. The Chairman gave an outline of a plan upon which to establish the Club, and explained the objects of the institution. The subject was discussed with much enthusiasm and entire harmony. It was resolved that the Travelers' Club should be thoroughly cosmopolitan in its character, and far-reaching in its benefits. Matter of great import touching vast undeveloped resources of our country and continent was elicited in the discussion, and if this preliminary meeting is any indication of the social and intellectual enjoyment that would be realized under a perfected organization, then the Travelers' Club is destined to speedily become a most attractive and useful institution. The Chairman was authorized to appoint a Committee to draw up a prospectus, setting forth the objects of the Club, and perfect a plan of organization. Mr. Dunbar was invited to deliver a public address under the auspices of the organization, early in October. The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

Suicide of a Soldier.—Adolph Davids, a soldier recently returned from the war, committed suicide about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the hardware store of Alfred Woodham, No. 424 Broadway. The deceased entered the place, and asked to see some pistols, saying he wished to purchase one. The clerk showed him several, from which he selected a superior revolver, and, under the direction of Mr. Woodham, went to the shooting gallery in the rear of the store, for the purpose of testing it. After Mr. Woodham had given him some directions as to its use, he started to go to the front room, when he immediately heard the report of the pistol, and turning his head to see the effect of the shot, he saw Davids falling. Upon going to him he found that the ball had entered his head just behind the right ear, and that the man was breathing his last. Coroner Naumann was notified, and held an inquest upon the body, but nothing could be ascertained as to the motive which induced him to commit the deed. Deceased was about thirty years of age, and a native of France. He lost a leg in one of the late battles, and received an honorable discharge from the army.

Union Theological Seminary.—Rev. W. G. T. Shedd, D. D., formerly a Professor in Andover Theological Seminary, but now colleague of Rev. Dr. Spring in the Pastorate of the Brick Church in this City, has just been elected to the Chair of Biblical Literature in Union Theological Seminary, rendered vacant by the death of the lamented Dr. Robinson. It is understood that Prof. Shedd will accept the position thus offered him. At the same meeting of the Board of Directors at which this election was made, Rev. Jos. S. Gallagher was elected Director and also Treasurer of the Seminary, in the place of the late A. P. Halsey., Esq. Mr. Gallagher has for eleven years discharged the duties of General Secretary of the Seminary.

Chased at Sea.—The British schooner *Julie*, Capt. Crocker, arrived yesterday from Jamaica, reports that on the 1st inst., off Tortugas Island (Hayti) at noon, a bark-rigged steam propeller, with light red smoke-stack, very long lower masts, painted black, made for us with great speed till he got within a quarter of a mile of us, when he altered his course, and headed for Tortugas under slow head of steam. After going close in shore she hauled off and headed eastward, and was still in sight by sundown steaming north. During the afternoon it was blowing fresh from the eastward, and a very rough sea running. Left no vessels.

Charged with Swindling.—Policeman John J. McGill, of the Fourth Precinct, was yesterday brought before Justice Dowling, charged with having swindled a German, named Gustave Luhmann, out of the sum of $100. McGill, it appears, was drafted, and employed Luhmann as a substitute, agreeing to pay him $300. He paid him $200 in good money, and $100 in worthless bills, purporting to have been issued by "the Bullion Bank," of Washington, D. C. It is said that there has never been any such bank in existence in Washington. McGill was held to bail to await examination.

The Officers of the Russian Frigate.—The Mayor sent in a communication to the Common Council yesterday, which appears in the proceedings, recommending the courtesy of the Freedom of the City to the Officers of the vessel. The Boards promptly and courteously coincided with the appropriate suggestion, and a Committee of three from each Board will see to it that the fullest freedom is enjoyed.

New-York Book Trade Sale.—The New-York trade sale of books, stationery, stereotype plates, photographs, &c., will commence on Tuesday of next week, the 22d inst., and continue till the 1st of October, at Mr. Cooley's rooms, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway. The catalogue embraces consignments from one hundred and thirty dealers in this and other cities.

The Burning of the Government Bakery.—The investigation in this case was postponed yesterday until 9 o'clock on Monday morning next, at which time it will be proceeded with before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court. No witnesses were examined yesterday.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, Sept. 17, 1863.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of September fourteen and fifteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Memorial from W. P. James, relative to the injuries received by Patrick O'Meara by being run over by an engine.

FINANCE.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Petition of the Junk Dealers for redress.

Whereupon he presented the following ordinance:

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

Section forty-three, article four of Chapter forty-two of the Revised Ordinances, relative to pawnbrokers, dealers in second-hand articles, and keepers of junk-shops is hereby amended so as to read as follows, namely: After the word vehicle, on the fourth line of said ordinance, insert the following: All carts, wagons, or other vehicles used or driven may, for the purpose of notifying the citizens of their approach, use a bell or string of bells in the same manner as they have been heretofore used.

Alderman Froment moved to refer the same to Committee on Ordinances.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Reed, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Froment, Long—7.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Masterson, Froment—9.

The ordinance was then adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Henry, Ryers, Ottiwell, Froment, Long—5.

And directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for confirmation this evening.

Alderman Farley—

Presented a report of the Committee on Assessments, presented to the Board of Councilmen in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, remitting amount against John Hardross.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the carriage of Hose Company number Forty-nine be rebuilt, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed, to have the cellar of Engine House of Clinton Engine Company number Forty-one fitted up, and a drain constructed from the sink to the main sewer.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the use of the building at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River, which has been used as a dog pound, be and the same is hereby given to Henry Burden, President of the Excelsior Boat Club, for the purpose of harboring their club boats, the same permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to have Forty-ninth-street, between Tenth-avenue and the Hudson River, lighted with gas forthwith.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That Patrick Phelps be and he is hereby permitted to keep his coaches in Spring-street, on the corner of Broadway, on the stand now occupied by him, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted and directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen this evening.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the sunken lots between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets and the First and Second avenues, be filled in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward be held at number two hundred and seventy-two Mott-street until otherwise ordered.

Which was adopted and directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen this evening.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Alexander Klinch to erect an iron staircase in front of his premises, number — Nineteenth-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That Charles-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the polls of the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Election Districts of the Sixteenth Ward, be changed as follows:

Fourth District, from number two hundred and twenty-three Seventh-avenue, to number one hundred and eighty-nine Seventh-avenue.

Fifth District, from number two hundred and eighty-six Eighth-avenue, to number three hundred and four Eighth-avenue.

Seventh District, from number one hundred and eleven Ninth-avenue, to number one hundred and three Ninth-avenue.

Eighth District, from number ninety-three Tenth-avenue to number ninety-one Tenth-avenue.

Which was adopted, and directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen this evening.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That Thirtieth-street, from Second to Third avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Peter Donovan to keep a small stand on the sidewalk in front of number Thirty Wall-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted,

And directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen this evening.

By the President—

Resolved, That the pay of laborers employed as street pavers in the Croton Aqueduct Department be, and it is hereby increased to the sum of two dollars per diem, the same to take effect immediately on the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

An ordinance to provide for families of Volunteers.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices for the following papers from the Board of Councilmen:

To increase the pay of the Contract Clerk of the Croton Aqueduct Department

Which was carried and the paper laid over.

That the salaries of the Inspectors of small Repairs and Supplies be increased to the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars each.

Which was carried and the papers laid over

Resignation of Ralph Patterson as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Resignation accepted.

Resolution appointing George M. Munson a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Ralph Patterson, resigned.

Which was concurred in.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communication was received from His Honor the Mayor:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Sept. 15, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen: I have to-day received a visit of official courtesy from Captain I. Bootakoff, commanding the Russian frigate Osliaba, presented by Baron Ostensacken, Consul-General of Russia.

I learn from them that no frigate of their nation has ever before visited the Bay of New-York.

In view of this fact, and considering the friendly relations existing between the Russian Government and the people of our own, I deem the visit of this frigate a most opportune occasion on which to express the appreciation felt by the Municipal Government of this City of Russian steadfastness and fidelity to international obligations as contradistinguished from the course which certain other European Powers have seen fit to take during our domestic troubles.

I would accordingly respectfully recommend that the hospitalities of the City be extended to Captain Bootakoff and the officers of his ship.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

In connection with the foregoing, the President presented the following preamble and resolutions:

By the President—

Resolved, That the Common Council of this City bear cheerful testimony to the unswerving fidelity of the Russian Government to the People and Government of the United States, its strict regard of international obligations, and its warm expressions of attachment evinced toward the cause of the nation in the present unfortunate difficulties in which our country is involved; therefore be it

Resolved, That the arrival at this port of the Russian frigate Osliaba, Captain I. Bootakoff commanding, the first frigate of the Russian Navy that has ever visited this Port, affords a fitting opportunity to the municipal authorities and the People of this City to reciprocate, in a small degree, the marked feeling of friendship shown by the Russian nation to the Government and People of this country; therefore be it

Resolved, That the hospitalities of this City be, and they are hereby extended to Captain I. Bootakoff and the officers of the Russian frigate Osliaba.

Resolved, That if the Board of Councilmen concur, that a Committee of three members of each branch of the Common Council be appointed to carry out the provisions of the foregoing resolutions.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Froment moved to fill the blank by inserting the word "three."

Which was carried.

The preamble and resolutions as amended were then adopted, and the President appointed Aldermen Farley, Froment and Jeremiah such Committee.

Alderman Jeremiah declining to serve,

The President appointed Alderman Hall in his place.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting an ordinance to abolish the Fat Boiling Establishment in this City.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Hardy moved to discharge the Committee on Printing and Advertising from further consideration of a paper from the Board of Councilmen to publish the State Law in reference to the cases of Assessments.

Which was carried and the paper laid over.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of a paper from the Board of Councilmen to pay John Platt and James Buchanan for work performed.

Which was carried.

And the paper concurred in:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to discharge the Committee on Sewers from the further consideration of a paper to build a sewer in Oliver-street between Chatham-square and Madison-street.

Which was concurred in and the paper laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen granting to the Fire Telegraph Operator the room in the basement of the Hall.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of building a sewer in Nineteenth-street, Third-avenue, Ninety-second-street and the East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of building basins and culverts at the northwest and southwest corners of Irving-place, Seventeenth-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen granting permission to Thomas Fealey to regulate and grade in front of his premises in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avs.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

An ordinance to amend section forty-three, article three, of the ordinances of the City, relating to the City Inspector's Department.

Which was laid over.

Resolution granting permission to J. H. Thirty to display goods in front of his premises numbers one hundred and fifty-four and one hundred and fifty-eight Centre-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution granting permission to Edward Darcy to erect a watering trough in front of his premises on the northeast corner of King and Hudson streets.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that receiving basins and culverts be built on the northeast corner of Downing and Varick streets.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution granting permission to Ellen Gow to occupy a stand in front of number three hundred and thirty-two Bowery.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Long moved to suspend the present order of business for the purpose of presenting the following reports:

Which was concurred in.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Railroads presented a report on communication from the Croton Aqueduct Board, in answer to resolution of inquiry relative to the disturbance of the streets, &c., for the purpose of laying rails therein.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

MOTIONS RENEWED.

Alderman Mitchell moved to take up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution granting permission to Herman Feitch to keep a show case in front of his premises, number four hundred and forty Broadway.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that there be granted to "The Anthracite Gas Lighting and Heating Company of New-York" the right to lay pipes and mains for conducting gas for illuminating and heating, and other purposes, through the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and squares and other public places in the City of New-York, for a period of fifty years, as prescribed by the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of New-York, the said conductors to be laid under the supervision of the Street Commissioner, the said Company being required to restore the streets opened by them for laying such pipes to the same condition as before the said pipes and mains were laid.

(July six, in Board of Councilmen, returned by his Honor the Mayor without approval.

July twenty-nine, by the Board of Councilmen adopted, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Masterson, Froment—3.

Resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Diehl and Weidmann, for furnishing banquet to the Twentieth Turner regiment, New-York Volunteers.

Which was laid over.

Resolution granting permission to James Wilson to erect a watering trough in front of his premises, number thirty four Lispenard-street.

Which was laid over.

Resolution granting permission to W. B. Latson to retain the small sign now hanging in front of his premises, number one hundred and eighty-nine West Twenty-first-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel to take the necessary legal measures to have One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, opened.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to repave Nassau-street, from Spruce to Beekman streets, so as to conform with the proper grade of said street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution granting permission to W. Reilly to erect a watering-trough in front of his premises, north-east corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that when this Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday, the twenty-first, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Comptroller be directed to find a temporary location for Hose Company number Forty-two.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—14.

Bill of A. T. Stewart for gloves, &c., furnished for funeral of Colonel Ringgold.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Bill from the Board of Councilmen of George W. Roome, for weeds, crape, etc., furnished at the funeral of Brigadier Generals Zook and Weed, Colonel Husten, Captain Shine and Lieutenant Herbert, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome, for the sum of five hundred and sixty-four dollars, in full, for bills for refreshment, crape, etc., furnished the ninth of March, etc., at the funeral of Brigadier Generals Zook and Weed, Colonel Husten, Captain Shine and Lieutenant Herbert, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Hall moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Hardy, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Long—8.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Carnan for the sum of one hundred and twenty-four dollars, being arrears of salary as Inspector of Incumbrances in the City Inspector's Department, from the sixteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to July thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that the same be taken from appropriations for City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Negative—Aldermen Froment, Long—2.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of one thousand dollars—the same to be paid out of the appropriation for City Contingencies—in favor of Cornelius Corson, for compiling the debates of the Common Council for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, as certified to the Comptroller by the Clerk of the Common Council, in accordance with resolution of the Common Council finally passed over the Mayor's veto on January three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, payment now being withheld by the Comptroller for the reason that the original resolution received but a majority vote in the Board of Councilmen on its first passage, whereas, in his judgment, the same required a three-fourths vote in both Boards.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Jeremiah moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson—7.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—9.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution—First, that the Comptroller be directed to cause to be conveyed to the Trustees of the German American School Society of the Nineteenth Ward and their successors, a grant of the right, title, and interest of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land bounded and described as follows: commencing on Fifty-second-street, at a point two hundred and twenty feet distant from the easterly line or side of Lexington-avenue, thence easterly ninety-two feet three inches, thence northerly and parallel with the Third-avenue two hundred and one feet, thence westerly one hundred and one feet nine inches, thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Lexington-avenue, two hundred feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning; and Second, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the said German American School Society of the Nineteenth Ward, for the sum of five thousand dollars, to be applied by the said Trustees in aid of the fund for the erection of a school house on the ground granted or conveyed to the said Society in the foregoing resolution, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Report of Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of procuring a new stand of colors for the Fifth regiment New-York State National Guard.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to dispose of the following ground belonging to the Corporation, and located adjoining the Orphan Asylum of the Hebrew Benevolent Society: On Seventy-seventh-street, and extending from the westerly line or side of said Orphan Asylum to the easterly line or side of Lexington-avenue, being in extent one hundred and thirty-five feet front and rear, by one hundred feet deep, to the said Hebrew Benevolent Society, to be held by the said Society upon the same tenure or conditions as the twelve lots of ground heretofore granted to the said Society; the grant hereby made to said Society to be sanctioned by the Legislature of the State, at its next or any subsequent session, in order to perfect the title thereto in the aforesaid Society, and to obviate the prohibition contained in the forty-first section of the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in respect to disposing of the property or franchises of the City.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Masterson, Froment—2.

Subsequently reconsidered, and on ayes and noes adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the annual salary of the Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Department be increased from three thousand dollars to five thousand dollars, and that the annual salary of the Water Purveyor in same Department be increased from the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars to thirty-five hundred dollars; the increase of said salary in each case to date from January 1, 1863, and to be paid for the present year from the appropriation under the head of City Contingencies.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, Jeremiah, Froment

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. C. K. Milligan, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Sullivan-street, for the sum of one hundred dollars and seventy-two cents, to be applied in payment of assessments on the property of the said church, in the work of building a sewer in Sullivan-street, from Spring to near Prince-street, and that the amount be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of Saint Vincent's Hospital for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

The President moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Mitchell, Masterson, Froment—4.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven dollars, for carriage hire on the occasion of celebrating Washington's Birthday, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Masterson—2.

Alderman Hardy was here called to the Chair.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst for coaches furnished for funeral of Brigadier-General Zook, amounting to one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty cents.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—13.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, for coaches furnished for funeral of Colonel Husten, amounting to two hundred and twelve dollars.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—13.

Bill of E. Van Ranst, for coaches furnished for reception of the Thirty-second regiment New-York Volunteers, amounting to forty-nine dollars.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—13.

Bill of E. Van Ranst, for coaches furnished for the reception of the Twenty-fifth regiment New-York Volunteers, amounting to one hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—13.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, amounting to —— dollars, for carriage hire for the reception of the Sixth regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Masterson—2.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, amounting to $——, for carriage hire for the reception of the Thirty-sixth regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—13.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, amounting to $——, for carriage hire for the reception of the Fifteenth regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, amounting to $——, for carriage hire for the funeral of Captain E. C. Shine.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution, with an ordinance, to pave Forty-seventh-street from Third to Fifth-avenue with Belgian pavement.

Which was taken up, and concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—7.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Mitchell—5.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterton—10

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Hardy, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—6.

And the President pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, the twenty-first instant, at one o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

IMPORTANT HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Effect of the Proclamation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SEPT. 17.

Before Judge Betts.

Matter of John Baldinger.—This was a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Gen. Canby, requiring him to produce Baldinger, who was held at Governor's Island for trial by Court-martial as a deserter. On Monday the prisoner was produced in Court. Gen. Canby made return that Baldinger, in October, 1862, duly enlisted and was mustered into the service of the United States as a private in the One Hundred and Seventy-third regiment New-York Volunteers, for the term of three years; that he deserted the service, was arrested by a Provost-Marshal, and committed for trial by Court-martial, and that he now held the prisoner by authority of the United States as a deserter. The petitioner filed a traverse to the return denying all the allegations of the return except the fact of the imprisonment. Testimony was taken and the matter stood over till Wednesday morning. The proofs in the case were that the prisoner was merely received by the recruiting officer as a substitute for a regularly enlisted man, that the officer received $250 for effecting the exchange; that the prisoner was in a fit of intoxication at the time. There was evidence that when the prisoner recovered from his debauch he returned to his business as a mechanic and was not interfered with till August last, when he was arrested as a deserter and confined on Governor's Island. On Tuesday the proclamation of the President suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was issued.

Mr. S. J. Glassey, who appeared for Gen. Canby, urged that the proclamation operated to destroy the power of all the courts of law to institute or entertain any proceeding of *habeas corpus* in this and all similar cases; that the language of the proclamation covered not only cases where the writ might be applied for, but also where it had already been issued. He would not deny that in some cases, as perhaps in this, the rule worked hardship, but that the proclamation being the law of the land, must operate in this as in other cases.

Mr. J. F. Walton, for the petitioner, insisted that in any event the delay of the Court should not prejudice the suitor, and that the prisoner should be discharged *nunc pro tunc*; rights acquired before the proclamation issued were not divested; that the act of March 3, 1863, authorizing the proclamation, gave no such power; that such was not the true construction, but that the suspension of the writ operated prospectively; and further that the proclamation did not touch this case either in letter or spirit, because: 1. Because a statute is never construed to act retrospectively, unless such a construction is unavoidable (Berley vs. Rampacher, 5 Duer, 188; Dash vs. Van Kleeck, 7 Johns, 477; Johnson vs. Burrell, 2 Hill, 238.) The proclamation cannot have any greater force than a statute to the same effect. It is familiar law that a statute taking away a common law right is to be strictly construed, especially when the liberty of the citizen is restricted, (Looker *vs.* Holcombe, 4 Bing, 183, and many other cases.) 2. Because the proclamation suspends "the privilege of the writ," not proceedings upon writs already issued, and upon no fair construction can this be deemed to annul proceedings already commenced. He further claimed that on the undisputed facts of the case, Baldinger was not held as one of the persons mentioned in the proclamation but under an arrangement which did not make him in any way amenable to martial law.

His Honor, Judge Betts, after suggesting various questions to counsel, intimated that he would receive further points and authorities on each side during the evening, and render his decision.

The following points were put in on behalf of the Government:

The only question that is now before the Court is, whether this proclamation has the effect of preventing further proceedings in cases where the writ was served before the issue of the proclamation.

I. What is meant by the *privilege* of the writ? Clearly the prisoner's right to be brought before the Court, to have the cause of his confinement stated; to have the judgment of the Court as to the sufficiency of the cause, to be released if it is not in law sufficient.

These are the rights expressly secured to the subject by the statutes of England, which were adopted as a part of the common law by the several States, and which are comprehended in the term, "privilege of the writ," as used in our National Constitution. (Exparte Watkins, 3 Pet., 201.)

In the reasoning of Judge Hall, in Benedict's case, p. 22, where he speaks of the right to *be discharged*, where no sufficient cause for detention is shown as an essential part of the "*benefits*" of the writ, the word "benefits" being evidently used as synonymous with "privilege."

Also in Mr. Binney's pamphlet on *habeas corpus*. (Introductory p. 5, and also pp. 6, 10, 11, &c.)

Also by Chief Justice Taney in Merryman's case. (American L. Reg., July, 1861. Not having the case before me, I am unable to refer to page.)

Also Mr. Wharton's pamphlet. (No. 2, pp. 9, 10.)

Also opinion of Attorney-General. (pp. 9. 10, 11.)

Additional authorities might be cited if time permitted, but it is believed the above are sufficient.

II. The Proclamation is not *retroactive*. It does not affect the validity of proceedings taken before its issue. It simply "suspends," stays further proceedings. These prisoners are in the hands of the military authorities. The Court cannot proceed further. They must remain in custody as they were when the writ issued.

III. It is no argument to say that "vested rights" are impaired in these cases by the application of the Proclamation to them, and that as an act in derogation of common law rights it must be strictly construed.

The right of all persons restrained to have the writ and to have all the privileges and benefits which follow its issue, is vested and perfect by law. The right of a man restrained to have the writ issued on his behalf, is as perfect as is that of him who has obtained the writ to be heard and relieved under it.

The Proclamation is "in derogation" of the common law rights of both and equally. Both must submit to the hardship which a great public emergency brings upon them.

IV. There is no ambiguity in the Proclamation, the act of Congress which authorizes or the provision of the Constitution which in the contemplated emergency directs it.

A rebellion existing and the public safety requiring it, the President is bound to suspend the privilege of the writ. He has done so.

That great hardships are inflicted upon individuals is undeniable. They are but a small portion of the sufferings entailed upon the nation by the rebellion, which seeks to destroy it entirely.

Further proceedings upon the writ, therefore, must be suspended, and the party be left in custody.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Judge Betts rendered his decision in the case. He said he had not prepared any written opinion, because he had not thought it best to have any delay in the matter; and, moreover, if it were desired to have the principles of the case carried to the Supreme Court for review, proceedings had better be originated in the Circuit Court, from which they could be taken up more readily. His Honor proceeded to pronounce his decision substantially as follows:

The great question in the case is whether the Court can act in this matter at all after the recent proclamation of the President. That depends upon the question whether the President has the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and if he has that power, whether he has exercised it.

There has been some argument of counsel as to whether the writ of *habeas corpus* should be considered as a privilege or not. However it is to be considered it amounts to this, that the party in whose favor it is issued is to have certain relief, and that is that he is to have his case examined unless he is held by other competent authority. In this case it is claimed by Baldinger that he is wrongfully kept in the United States forces. On the other side it is claimed that he had entered that service as a soldier, and is rightfully held now as a deserter; and the question is whether he has the right to show on this proceeding that he never was legally in the service of the United States, and is not, therefore, bound to remain there till the expiration of his term; whether the Court is competent to enter into that inquiry.

To preclude that inquiry the officers point to the proclamation of the President suspending the writ. Now, whether this power of suspension belongs to the authority of the President as the Executive and Commander-in-Chief, or whether it is derived from the act of Congress is immaterial. The act certainly does not diminish his authority, and if the power inherent in his being the head of the Government is not sufficient to warrant his staying the proceedings of the Courts under the writ, then that power is to be found in the act.

It cannot be said that the Government cannot make a rule that every citizen shall be held to serve his country in time of danger. It seems to have been argued that the Government can never hold an infant to military service. But I do not agree to that. I think the Government can call every man into the field if necessary. The manner of it may be a subject of discussion. But that our Government has the authority to do it, can no more be denied than that authority can be denied to every other Government in the world.

Moreover, a peculiarity of the case is, that in our form of Government we have all consented to the exercise of this power over our persons. And even though the action of the Government may seem to be extreme, yet it is by the consent of each one of us that Government acts, as much as if each one of us had been a member of the Convention that made the Constitution and the Congress that made the law. When a people say, "We will form a Government, and will give it extreme power over us," each individual is bound by its acts as much as if he had signed an agreement. It cannot be said that this power is forced upon him.

The next question is whether the Government has the right to take from the citizen the power of inquiring into the exercise of this power over him. The Government has the right to defend its own existence, and when it is necessary it may say to all, "You shall not prevent or embarrass the action of the Government in the exercise of this high power by any form of legal action." It may say "each man must come forward to help defend the National life, and he cannot interpose the objection that he is not lawfully called upon, or that he is called on to do more than his neighbor. It is enough that he is called on by the Government and is within its reach."

We impose the same authority in other matters. We supersede all action on the part of corporations at once by legal proceedings. We stop the proceedings of individuals by injunction. We send an injunction from one Court to another, stopping its actions as much as by physical force. No one thinks that such things cannot be done, if it is necessary for the time being. And the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* is only saying that the Court shall not be open for such proceeding. The writ is defunct for the purpose of interposing such objections, and no Court shall act in reference to such cases.

In this case the General Commanding here returns to the Court that this man is retained as a deserter, having been enlisted as a soldier in the army, that he is retained to be tried for that offence. Who shall try him for it? Shall we say that this Court shall step in with this writ, and take him out of the hands of the Court before which he stands, and which has *prima facie* the right to try him for such an offence? He is not to be tried there by aliens or foreigners. He is to be tried before the same men sitting as a Court-martial that might sit as a jury to try him. He is declared by the law to be amenable to Court-martial and he is in the custody of the United States to be subject to trial by Court-martial, as he would be if he was held by any other form of judicial action. If he had been seized by every Court in the country he would not any more be held for trial than now. This Court cannot step in and take him out of the authority of the Court that must try him. You say that he is not in confinement under any process. But it is not necessary to have any written or printed process. It is enough to say that he is in the custody of the law—apprehended by the neck, as used to be the case under the old civil law. This Court is constituted for one purpose, the military Court for another; and when the party is held before a military Court he is as much before a tribunal as if he was before this Court. And he must be tried before the tribunal which tries such offences as he is alleged to have committed.

This is all that this suspension of the writ amounts to. The Proclamation says that the case cannot proceed before this tribunal. When the man is held for such offences, this Court cannot inquire into it. It is out of its jurisdiction. The condition of things will not allow such a trial as belongs to peaceful times, but the party must be tried before the military tribunal which has charge of the case.

I see nothing, therefore, which makes it proper for this Court to go into the inquiry whether this man enlisted. The return is, that he is held for trial as a deserter, and that makes the case as much before another tribunal as if he were held by the judicial power of France or England.

My judgment is, that the Proclamation makes it out of the power of the Court to inquire further into these proceedings.

Mr. Walton, for the prisoner, said he desired to raise the point also that the return said that the man was held under the authority of the United States, while the Proclamation, by its terms, applied only to persons held under the authority of the President of the United States, and also that the return was not sworn to as was required.

Mr. Glassey, for the Government, said that he thought that the certificate of a sworn officer was as good as a sworn return, but if the matter was to go further he would put in a sworn return. He added that he understood that an application was to be made to Gen. Dix in this matter, and he would say that the man would remain here a few days to allow such an application.

Judge Betts announced that the principles which he had stated would govern him as well in cases of application for writs of *habeas corpus* as in those where the writs had been already issued.

LAW REPORTS.

In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus of Michael Coq.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

This case coming up, Mr. S. J. Glassey, for Col. Nugent, raised the question whether the President's Proclamation did not suspend the proceedings. Mr. Joachimssen claimed that it did not. The Judge ordered the whole case to be heard at the General Term of the Court to be held next Monday, before Judges Sutherland, Ingraham and Leonard, when all the important questions in the case are to be heard and adjudicated by a full bench. Mr. Glassey stated that Judge Betts had decided the effect of the Proclamation to be a suspension of all proceedings in the pending cases of *habeas corpus*.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Cliquot vs. Hellman.—Motion granted with $10 costs. (See memorandum with Clerk.)

Green vs. Travers.—Motion granted on terms. (See memorandum.)

Fuller vs. Stuart.—Motion denied with $10 costs; but if plaintiff amends his record, then it is without costs. (See memorandum.)

Bond vs. Salisbury.—Order granted and settled.

Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning you publish, under the head of "Law Reports," what wrongfully purports to be a report of the case of Crawshay, &c., *vs.* Seymour, &c., with a large heading, saying that it "involves the title of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company." This is an error, imposed upon you by designing parties.

There is no suit at law or in equity, in any Court whatever, against the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, nor is there any suit pending against any parties anywhere involving the title of that Company to its railroad.

Mr. Crawshay was at one time misled as to his interest in the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and his name was used without his knowledge in a suit against certain individuals named in your article. Upon being informed of the nature of the case he promptly withdrew his bonds from the agents and attorneys who unauthorizedly commenced the litigation, and placed them in the hands of those in whom he had more confidence.

The individuals named as defendants deny and are prepared to make answer to all accusations before the proper tribunals, and will not trouble the public with their trials, or advertise their lawyers as having an immaterial motion on an unauthorized case.

Yours respectfully,

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.,

By N. A. COWDREY, President *pro tem.*

Sept. 17, 1863

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 17, 1863.

$15,000 U.S. 6s,'81 Co.C.106¼	950 Harlem R.........141½
2,500 U.S.6s, 5-20s.Cou.102	200 do.........142
75,000 do.........102½	1500 Reading R.........116
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg 106¼	300 do.........116¼
3,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.ct.	400 do.........b10. 116¼
Notes...Oct.&Ap ..106¼	300 do.........s10. 116
1,000 do.........106⅞	700 M. S. & N. I.........89
1,000 do. F.& Aug.105⅞	950 do.........88⅞
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s.'90... 64⅞	300 do.........s10 88⅞
10,000 Mo. State 6s.........69½	200 do.........88⅞
6,000 do.........69⅞	200 do.........b10 88⅞
1,000 Erie 3d M. Bs.'83.111	300 do.........b30 89
2,000 Oh. & M.R.C.b30 33	200 do.........b10 89
3,000 B.,N.Y.&E.1stM.108	300 do.........s10 88⅞
5,000 Hud. R. 3d M.....123	250 Hudson R. R.........136
2,000 Chic. & R. I. Bds.106	100 Ill. Cen. R. S....s10 124½
16,000 P., Ft.W.& C. 2d 102½	700 do.........s10. 124
1,000 P., F.W.& C.1st..108	200 do.........124
31 Bank of Commerce.103½	2200 Clev. & P. R.........98
50 do.........103½	300 do.........98¼
46 Am. Exc. Bank.....108	1200 do.........98⅞
30 Merchants' Bank....110	400 do.........b10 98⅞
30,000 Am. Gold.........132¼	200 do.........b5 98¼
10,000 do.........132½	100 do.........s15 98¼
1,000 do.........132⅞	100 Gal. & Chic. R.........106¼
400 Cumb. Coal Prf....30	200 Clev. & T. R.........117
300 Quicksilv. M.Co....65	1500 do.........117⅞
100 do.........64¾	400 Chi. & R. Is.........108¾
50 Am. Coal Co.........62	100 do.........b10 109
50 Bucks Co. L.Co.....2	117 Mil. & P. D.C.R.........70
50 Pacific Mail.........214	100 do.........69
100 Cen.Am. Tr. Co....28	300 Pitt., F. W. & C s30 80
100 do.........27½	100 do.........80¼
100 do.........27	450 do.........80¼
95 Del. & H.Ca.Co.....159	200 do.........b30 80¼
800 N.Y. Cen. R.........134	50 do.........bnw 80½
1650 do.........133⅞	50 do.........b15 80½
200 do.........b30. 134¼	100 do.........b30 81
100 do.........s10. 133⅞	200 Chic. & N. W. R.........34
200 do.........b10 134	100 do.........b30 34½
300 Erie R.........106	160 Chic. & Alt. R.........79
900 do.........105¾	600 do.........80
50 do.........s10.105¾	50 do.........b10 80
200 do.........b30 106	150 Chi. & Alt. P.........90
25 Miss & Mo. R.........31	

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U.S.6s,'81.Co C.106¼	200 Reading R.........116½
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s,'90... 64¼	1000 do.........116¾
5,000 Mo. St. 6s.........69½	200 do.........b30. 117
1,000 Amer. Gold.........132¼	300 Mich. Cen. R.........118¼
100 Canton Co.........32	1100 M. S. & N. I.........89¼
100 Cumb Coal Prfd.....30	500 do.........s30 88⅞
100 do.........b30 30½	300 do.........89⅞
200 do.........b30 30½	200 do.........s10 89
100 Pacific M.S.Co......215	500 Clev. & Tol. R.........117
500 N. Y. C. R.........134¼	500 do.........116¾
400 do.........134¼	200 Ill. Cen. R. S.........124½
200 do.........b10.134¼	200 do.........s10.124½
200 do.........s10 134	100 do.........s60.124
100 Hudson R. R...b15.136	50 do.........124½
100 do.........135½	200 Clev. & P. R.........98½
200 do.........135	100 Gal. & Chi. R.........107
50 do.........s30.136	300 do.........106¾
150 do.........136	300 Chi. & R. I. R...b30.109
200 do.........s30 134¾	100 do.........108¾
500 Erie R.........106¼	150 do.........108½
100 do.........s10 106¼	300 do.........108
100 do.........b30.106¼	10 Mil. & Pr. Du C.........69
50 do.........b30.106¼	100 do.........68
50 do.........s10 106¼	100 do.........67¾
50 do.........s30.106	100 P., Ft. W. & C..b30 81
400 do.........106¼	50 do.........80
350 Erie R Pref.........104	100 do.........b30 80½
200 Harlem R.........140½	100 do.........80½
300 do.........140	100 do.........s10 80½
200 A. & T. H. R.........60½	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$97,000 Amer. Gold.....132¼	500 Reading R......b3.117
20,000 Mo. State 6s.........69½	900 do.........117
100 Canton Co.........32½	1200 do.........b10 117¼
700 Quartz H.M.Co.........20½	100 do.........b3 117¼
200 do.........20	100 do.........117½
100 do.........b3 20½	900 M.S. & N. I.........89¾
400 do.........s3 20½	600 do.........b3 89¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R.........134¼	100 do.........b3 89⅞
200 do.........c.134¼	100 do.........89⅞
200 do.........b3 134¼	200 do.........b3 90
900 do.........s3 134¼	100 do.........90
100 do.........134¼	100 do.........c 90
200 Erie Railway.........106¼	500 do.........s3 90
300 do.........106¼	300 do.........90½
100 do.........c 106¼	200 do.........c 90½
100 do.........b3 106¼	100 Ill. Cen. R.S.........125½
300 do.........s3.106¼	100 do.........b3.125½
600 do.........b3 106¼	200 do.........b3.125½
500 do.........b30.107	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.........99
100 do.........s5 106¼	400 do.........99½
100 Erie Railway Pr.........104½	200 Gal. & Chi. R.........107½
100 do.........104¾	100 Chi. & N. W.........34½
100 do.........105	400 P.,F.W. & C.R.........81
600 Har. Railroad....c 142	100 do.........b3 81¼
200 Chi. & R. I. R.........108¾	300 do.........c 81¼
200 do.........109	200 do.........b3 81¼
100 Miss. & Mo R.........32	200 Chic. & Alt.........81¼
100 do.........31½	350 do.........81

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000 Amer. Gold.....132⅝	1400 M.S. & N. I. R.........89¼
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	200 do.........b4 89¼
Notes Ap'l &Oct..106⅞	300 do.........b3 89¼
100 Cumb. Coal.........30½	100 do.........b3 89¼
600 do.........b30 31	200 do.........s3 89¼
500 N.Y. Guano Co. b15 24	300 Ill. Cen. R.........124½
400 N. Y. Cen. R.........131	200 Clev. & Pitts.....s3 98½
100 do.........b3 131½	200 do.........98½
100 do.........s3.131½	300 do.........b3 98½
200 do.........134½	100 Gal. & Chic. R.........107
100 Erie Railroad.........106½	100 do.........s3.107
1600 do.........106	500 Clev. & Tol.........116¼
2700 do.........b3.106	100 do.........b3 116¼
200 do.........s3.106	100 Chic. & R.I. R.........107¼
500 Erie R. Pref.........104½	100 do.........b3.107⅞
100 do.........b3.104½	100 Miss. & Mo. R.........33
100 do.........104½	100 do.........s10 34
200 do.........s3 104½	100 P., Ft. W.& C. R..b3 81
200 Harlem R.........140	100 do.........80⅞
100 do.........140½	200 do.........81

THURSDAY, Sept. 17—P. M.

The speculation in the Stock market to-day is again active in the Railway Shares. There is a strong opposing interest against the further advance in prices, and the confidence with which *short* sales are made checked the strong upward movement of yesterday. Nearly one-half the advance was lost on the actual business to-day, though the market could not be called a heavy one at any time through the dealings. The fluctuations in Erie old Stock, as the leading speculative among the New-York roads, and in Michigan Southern among the Western lines, were quite frequent, and at differences varying from ½ to 1½ ₩ cent. The reaction against New-York Central at the early Board was 1¾ ₩ cent.; that is, from 135 to 133¾ ₩ cent. At the Second Board the price went up to 134½@¾ ₩ cent. The fluctuations in Harlem were 3@5 ₩ cent. against the best sales of yesterday. Erie Preferred declined 1½ ₩ cent., and most of the Western shares were ½@1 ₩ cent. lower, except Alton and Chicago, which went up on the large receipts of the second week in September. The Government Stocks of the 5-20 years 6 ₩ cent. loan sold largely at 102½ ₩ cent., including interest from 1st May, and there was a demand for the coupons of 1881 at 106½ ₩ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Wednesday afternoon. The price of Gold varied but little through the day, and closed the same as yesterday afternoon Exchange ranges 145@146 ₩ cent., first-class Bankers being somewhat firmer. The demand for Gold to pay Customs absorbs from $250,000 to $300,000 ₩ day. For the moment there is only a moderate amount of Gold coming out of the Sub-Treasury for Interest on the Public Debt.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	132¼	132¼	Harlem Pref	132	130
U.S. 6s, 1881	106¾	106½	Mich. Central	119¾	118½
N. Y. Central	135	134¼	Mich. Southern	90⅞	89¾
Erie	107	106½	Mich. Guarant'd	129	128
Erie Preferred	105	104½	Illinois Cen	126¼	124½
Hudson	137	136	Pittsburgh	99½	98½
Pacific Mail	212	214	Fort Wayne	81	80½
Harlem	147	140½	Rock Island	110	108
Canton	33	32	Galena	108	107
Prairie du Chien	70½	67½	Reading	117¼	116¾
Treas. Cer., new	99¾	99¾	Quicksilver	65	65
Toledo	117½	117	Chicago and A	77½	80

The price of Money to the Brokers to-day is more generally 6 than 7 ₩ cent. per annum, though a large amount of previous loans on demand continue to run at 7 ₩ cent. There is a continued demand among Money lenders for prime Merchant paper at 5½@6 ₩ cent. The Associated Banks gain $1,100,000 in United States notes of legal tender since yesterday's return. They now hold $23,000,000. An installment of $3,500,000 on the negotiation with the Government will be paid into the Treasury to-morrow. In some instances the Banks have anticipated this call by paying in their proportions to-day.

In reference to the organization of the Third National Bank of this City, and to other financial rumors, the *Commercial* of this afternoon remarks:

> "Hon. FREEMAN CLARK, of Rochester, member of Congress elect for the Monroe and Orleans District, had been spoken of as President, but his duties at Washington and the obligation which he feels under to his constituents to give these his whole attention, have compelled him to decline the office. Report has given out that Mr. JOHN J. CISCO, Sub-Treasurer of this City, is to have charge of the new bank, but this we are inclined to believe at least premature. Another rumor is that Mr. MAUNSELL B. FIELD, the Deputy of Mr. CISCO, is soon to be called to a responsible post in the Treasury Department at Washington, which transfer is not unlikely to occur."

Capt. JOHN RILEY has been made President of the Second-avenue Railroad, and is highly spoken of for his fitness for the practical management of the road.

Mr. GEORGE HENRIQUES has been made Chairman of the Public Stock Board, in place of Mr. BLAKE, resigned.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks. The demand has improved, but only a few parcels are offered:

Manhattan.........140	Commerce.........103½
Merchants'.........109	Am. Exchange.........108
Mechanics'.........115	Bank of N. America.104
Union.........112	Hanover.........98
America.........120	Irving.........92½
Phœnix.........110	Metropolitan.........113½
North River.........108	Shoe & Leather.....111
Tradesmen's.........109	Continental.........96
Dry Dock.........110	Imp. and Traders'....109
National.........109	Manufac. & Mer.....100
State of New-York..104½	

The bidding for the Railway Mortgages was as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.........107½	Al. & T. H. 2d. Inc.....86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R'l Est.102	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....102
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64.......102½	Chi.& N. W. Int. B.....96
N. Y. Cen 7s, '76.......130	Chi. & N. W.1st m.....88
Erie thirds, '83.........111	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.....65
Erie fourths, '80.........110	Ha and St. Jos. lsts..82
Erie fifths, '88.........106	Tol. & W. 1sts.........100½
Buff.N.Y.&E. firsts,'77.107½	Tol. & Wab. seconds.....94
Hud. R. thirds, '75.........123	M. & P. du C. firsts.....104
Hud. R. con., '67.........105	Gal. & Chic. Extd.........114
Har. firsts, '69 &'73.....112	Chi. & R. I. 1st m.........106
Har. seconds, '64.........101	Clev. & Tol. S. F.........112
Mich. C. new 1sts,'82...120	New-Jersey C. firsts..103
Chi. B. & Q. firsts.........120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.106
Michigan S. seconds....105½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.2ds..102½
N.Ind.,GoshenLine,'68.104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds..84
M. S. & N. I. S. F.........111½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds...100
Ill. Central.........117	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.........82
Al. & T. H. 1sts.........103½	Miss. & Mo. L. G.........58
Al. & T. H. 2ds pref.....91	

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the second week in September were:

1863	$29,417
1862	22,353
Increase	$7,064

The Alton and Chicago Road earned in the second week in September,

1863	$50,802
1862	34,387
Increase	$16,415

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury for the Popular Loan were $300,000, and on 5 ₩ cent. Deposit, $340,000. The Customs were $352,896. Total Receipts, $1,316,473; Payments, $1,298,593; Balance, $25,302,193.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 2 bbls. Ashes, 9,949 bbls. Flour, 213 bbls. and 150 bags Corn Meal, 49,793 bushels Wheat, 72,550 bushels Corn, 21,555 bushels Oats, 137 pkgs. Provisions, and 931 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., including Pots at $7@$7 12½, and Pearls at $8 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is active and buoyant. Middlings, 69c. @70c. ₩ lb.; sales and resales, since our last, 2,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in active demand at a further rise in prices of fresh ground of about 10c. ₩ bbl. Sales, since our last, 26,650 bbls., including Unsound, at $1 20@$4 90; Superfine State and Western, at $4 20@$4 65; poor to choice extra State, at $4 75@$5 60, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 30@$5 65 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 20	@$4 65
Extra State	4 75	@ 5 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan,&c.	4 45	@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds.	5 30	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 70	@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 8 50

Southern Flour is in good demand, at uniform rates. Sales, since our last, 1,500 bbls., at $5 10@$6 30 for poor to good superfine; $6 35@$7 85 for fancy to choice brands, and $7 90@$8 75 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate request, at rising prices. Sales, 1,150 bbls. Extra, at $5@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in good demand and buoyant, at $3 40@$5 30 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $4 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 30 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 1,850 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively sought after by export buyers and local millers, and prices of the better qualities have again advanced 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. Sales, since our last, 176,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 30; new White Western at $1 45; old White Western at $1 30 @$1 45; Amber Western at $1 25@$1 32—the latter for choice new; Red Western at $1 18@$1 24; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 17@$1 22—the latter rate for Green Bay; Milwaukee Club, at 98c.@ $1 17; Chicago Spring, at 94c.@$1 07; and choice Amber Kentucky, at $1 33 ₩ bush. Corn is plenty and heavy. Sales have been reported of 108,000 bushels, at 75c.@76c., chiefly at 75½c., for sound Mixed Western; 74c.@75c. for unsound do.; 77c.@78c. for Yellow Western and White do., ₩ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet, at 82c.@90c. for old, and 90c.@$1 for new, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in good demand, including Canada at 60c.@68c.; Western at 65c.@73c.—the latter for very choice; State at 67c.@73c. ₩ bushel. Sales were made of small lots of State Barley at $1 25@$1 30, and Barley Malt at $1 60.

Mr. S. R. FORD, in his annual circular, says: "In New-York the breadth of ground sold to Barley was one-third greater than 1862. The yield is full an average one—the quality better. That portion of the crop harvested early (two-thirds the entire crop) was secured in good condition. The remainder, harvested after heavy rains set in, is considerably stained, but otherwise in good condition, with the exception of one or two counties where it is reported grown. The crop in Illinois and Wisconsin is represented to be about the same as last year in quantity and quality. Canada West has one of the best crops ever grown there. The quantity will exceed that of last year by fifty per cent., and the average quality is very fine. The crop has already begun to move; the receipts at Oswego being quite large and two weeks earlier than last year. The crop in Canada East will exceed that of 1862 by one-eighth to one-fourth in quantity, and the quality is said to be as good, if not better than last year. The crop of California is large in quantity and fine in quality, but the difference in exchange will prevent any coming to this market, unless prices should rule much higher than there is reason to anticipate. The high prices current last year brought out Barley from sections not hitherto known as growing Barley to any extent. It is estimated that 300,000 bushels were received from Maine alone, which nearly supplied the deficiency caused by the absence of California Barley.

I have no reliable information with regard to the crop in Maine this year, but considering the very satisfactory prices obtained last season, it is reasonable to expect that the present crop will be quite as large. The following statement shows the comparative movement of the crops of 1861 and 1862 to this market and Albany. Receipts by railroad are not included, and are not material to the comparison, as the quantity coming forward by rail each year would not vary much:

		Bushels.
Rec'd by canal from Sept. 1 to close of canal, 1861.		1,825,300
Rec'd by canal from May 1 to Sept. 1, 1862		373,000
Received coastwise		491,848
Total		2,717,148
Received by canal from Sept. 1, 1862, to close of canal	1,917,000	
Received by canal from May 1, 1863, to Sept. 1	73,700	
Received coastwise	337,774	2,328,474
Apparent deficiency		388,674

The stock of Malt is considerably larger than at the commencement of the season last year, and the demand less active."

HAY—North River Bale continues in good supply and fair demand at 80c.@$1 for new, and $1@$1 10 for old, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in more request, at 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, and 23c.@25c. for new, ₩ lb.

LUMBER—An active inquiry prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine, of which the supply is very moderate. Prices have been well supported. The Albany *Atlas* says: "Lumber arrives freely from all sections. The stock in market is fair and the assortment pretty good, though Hemlock Boards and Joist, Walnut and Shingles are scarce. The sales have been large, with an advance in the price of common Lumber. The shipments have been heavy, as there has been a good supply of vessels. More vessels, however, are wanted, as there is a large amount of Lumber waiting shipment. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 8, in the years named were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	204,036,600	32,102	30,468	85,177,877
1861	101,820,940	23,914	252	85,478,290
1862	153,769,823	24,752	99,867	125,187,738
1863	131,911,301	16,905	137,336	106,985,665

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand at irregular prices. Spirits Turpentine at $2 50 ₩ gallon; Resin, $32@$38 50 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, $7 50@ $8 75 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in request; Linseed has advanced to $1 14@$1 16 ₩ gallon, closing buoyantly. Other kinds essentially unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, at rather firmer prices. Sales, since our last, 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $13 75 for New Mess, $12 for Old Mess, and $10 12½@$10 37½ for Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 8½c.@9½c. for Hams, and 5c. @5¾c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Bacon continues quiet, at 6c.@8c. ₩ lb. Lard is in active request at rising prices; sales 4,000 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 10½c.@10¾c. for inferior to prime, ₩ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand; sales 200 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $10 50 @$13 50 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Butter is in good request at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@23c. for common to choice State ₩ lb. Cheese is salable and buoyant, at 9c.@13c. ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in active request at buoyant prices. Other kinds have not varied much.

SUGARS—Sales since our last, 3,100 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@13¾c.; Porto Rico at 11¾c.@13c., and Cuba at 10c.@11¾c.; also, 2,700 bags Manilla at 10¾c., and 2,850 boxes Havana, 9¾c. @11¾c. ₩ lb. Market steadily improving.

TALLOW—Sales, 140,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@10⅞c.

TEAS—Are in good request and advancing.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 750 bbls., in lots, at 50c.@ 50½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 3,100 bbls. Flour, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 1s. 4½d.@1s. 6d., and 2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; 26,000 bushels Grain, part at 6d.@6½d. ₩ bushel; 2,500 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, by steamer, at 40s.; 100 tons Oil Cake on private terms; 20 hhds. Tallow at 20s. ₩ ton. For London: 25,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 6½d. ₩ bushel; 80 hhds. Tobacco, at 40s. ₩ ton. For Rotterdam: 200 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl. For Amsterdam: Two vessels, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Bremen: 100 hhds. Tobacco, at 35s. ₩ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of N. York	Sept. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Nova Scotian	Sept. 19	Quebec	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Sept. 22	New-York	Galway.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Sept. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Sept. 26	New-York	Bremen
Arabia	Sept. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Oct. 3	New-York	Southampton.
City of Wash'gt'n	Oct. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Oct. 6	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Oct. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Oct. 14	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Oct. 17	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Oct. 31	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Nov. 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Quebec.
St. Patrick	Sept. 4	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Cork	Sept. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Sept. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Sept. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	Sept. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Sept. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Washing'n	Sept. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Sept. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Sept. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Sept. 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Locust Point	Sept 17	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Sept. 19	New-York	New-Orleans.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Roanoke	Sept. 19	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Oct. 12	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau
Corsica	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau

For California.

Illinois	Oct. 3	New-York	Nicaragua.

The European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Germania via* Southampton and Hamburg close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of New-York* close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Locust Point* close on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Evening Star* will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana by the *Roanoke* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

GROCERIES.

TEAS.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
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ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
The
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 51 Vesey-st., New-York,
are selling all their Teas at only
TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT,
believing this feature to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits.

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.
GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.
GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.
25 CENTS PER POUND.
25 CENTS PER POUND.
It is used in the best Hotels, Restaurants and private families, and pronounced to be fully equal in strength and richness of flavor to the best
OLD JAVA COFFEE.
Put up in one pound tinfoil packages, 36 and 60 lbs. in a case. WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Flavored Coffee, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.
For sale by Grocers generally.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN SEEKS AMONGST THE refined and wealthy for a wife possessing qualities calculated to make home happy. This notice is worthy the consideration of any lady, as can be ascertained by addressing S. A. M., Station F.

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KENDALL'S

AMBOLINE
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AMBOLINE,
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KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Prevents hair from falling out
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Causes it to grow on bald heads.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Prevents hair turning gray.
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Gives hair lustre and beauty.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Prevents nervous headache.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Renders harsh hair soft and glossy.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
is purely vegetable.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Cures all diseases of the scalp.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
The best hair-dressing for children.

Prepared only by KENDALL & BANNISTER, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.
Price $1 per box, containing two large bottles. For sale by all Druggists.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

MR. GEO. FREEMAN—MINIATURE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PAINTER—Calls attention to a New and Important improvement in the ART OF COLORING PHOTOGRAPHS, rendering them equal in beauty of finish and durability, to Pictures executed upon Ivory, and at reasonable prices. Studio No. 62 West 27th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14.
The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.
There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:
Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.
Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.
Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.
Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.
Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.
Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,167 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
No. 71 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., corner 6th-ave. Now in its 44th year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 7, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hatfield and Leach, Rev. E. E. Rankin, Rev. C. K. Imbrie and Judge Fink, of Jersey City; Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, George Manley, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Peter S Hoe, Esq., William H. Webb, Esq., and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., opening Sept. 14, receives a limited number of pupils under the direct training of the Principal. Last year, all the pupils of the previous year, still attending school, returned, and every seat was filled. Refers to the following patrons of the past year:

H. M. Alexander.	Geo. Deforest.	Prof. S. F. B. Morse.
J. Auchincloss.	Edmund Dwight.	H. A. Mott.
Wm. A. Butler.	Parker Handy.	D. S. Schank.
A. W. Canfield.	Alex. Knox.	Rob. Schell.
W. E. Case.	Thos. Leboutillier.	A. H. Trowbridge.
J. M. Cooper.	L. Lockwood.	J. C. Tucker.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.,
One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MISS REES'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MORNING CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 83 State-st, Brooklyn, will open MONDAY, Sept. 14. A thorough English education will be combined with a practical knowledge of the French language, which will be spoken in the school. The French department will be under the special care of a Parisian lady.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th st., will reopen on Sept. 23.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MISS AIKENS' SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
The Fall term commences Sept. 9.
For circulars apply to PRINCIPAL.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Sixth Annual Term of this Institution commences at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New York, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues containing full information can be obtained on application at No. 37 Lafayette place, or by addressing THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

SEWARD FEMALE INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, Orange Co., N. Y.—Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.—Winter term of five months will commence Oct. 19. Board, tuition in English and French, $140 per year. The Principal, Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, will be at Dr. Pardee's, No. 218 West 34th-st., the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th of September. Circulars can be obtained at R. G. Pardee's, No. 599 Broadway, and of Ivison & Phinney, No. 48 Walker-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 3 West Thirty-seventh-st., second door from the Fifth-av., will reopen Sept. 15. The Misses BUCKNALL are assisted by Professors of eminent ability. In the Primary Department little girls are carefully instructed in the preparatory studies.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For Circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

DR F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING'S school, No. 920 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., late Parker & Berthet, will open Sept. 7, with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, Christern No. 763, and at the Institution.

INSTRUCTION IN FANCY DRAWING AND painting, mechanical and military draughting, including triangulations or hern-work on fortification, mapping, &c. Samples of work may be seen at No. 61 Chambers-st. JAMES P. McLEAN, Civil Engineer, late of U. S. N. Ordnance Dept. Classes in Schools.

WM. B. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Circulars at the school, at Lockwood's, No. 411 and Crowen's, No. 843 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Monday, Oct. 5. For circulars, apply to W. J. DAVIS, No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, or the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE, at the Seminary. N. B. Pupils will be received during the vacation, if desired.

N. Y. MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN—Affording thorough Collegiate education. Begins October 19, 1863. Special department for nurses and ladies studying for their own benefit. Terms reasonable. For circular, Address Mrs. M. L. OSCANYAN, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York City.

HOBART HALL—NO 98 WEST 37TH-ST., New-York—For the Christian education of young women and children. Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF. The seventh session begins Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN will reopen at No. 1,248 Broadway, Sept. 22. Until then Miss RUSSEL will be at the school-rooms, from 10 A. M. till 12 M., every day.

MISS STONE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 82 East 15th-st., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15. Number of day scholars limited to thirty, of boarders to six.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The fifty-second Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. For particulars apply to D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens its twenty-seventh year Sept. 7. Pupils received from 7 years and upward. The 7th-av cars pass the school.

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 30 Varick-st. Hudson Square, (St. John's Park,) will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Misses, Sept. 21, No. 174 West 23d-st.

MME. NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her French and English school on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

MRS. JNO. W. BLIGH'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 52 West 18th-st., will reopen Oct 1. For particulars address MRS. BLIGH, Newport, R. I.

CHILTON HILL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J.—The Fall term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Fall and Winter Term will commence MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1863. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN AT No. 1,214 Broadway, two doors below 30th-st, on MONDAY, Sept. 14. RICHARD P. JENKS.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at White Plains, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 412 4th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS PERINE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 62 East 38th-st.

MRS. A. THIBAULT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen at No. 84 East 15th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE—Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school reopens Sept. 16, at No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL—NO. 224 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 14.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will reopen 15th September, at 49 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AV. AND 13TH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park, reopens Sept. 22. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. American pupils obliged to learn and speak French without any interruption in their other studies. Prospectus to be had, containing the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past eight years. There is a Primary Department.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT RIVERDALE ON THE HUDSON,
Will commence its first term on MONDAY, 19th October next, under the rectorship of Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., now of Newport, R. I.
The fact that this Institution is founded by the Trustees for the superior education of their own daughters, and not for pecuniary gains, offers more than ordinary guarantees that the patronage of the establishment will be turned solely to the advantage of its pupils.
The buildings of the Institute are on spacious and elevated grounds, and are being fitted with all the modern improvements which can add to the health and comfort of the occupants. The schoolrooms, dormitories, &c., are large and well ventilated, heated by steam, and lighted by gas. The location is picturesque, salubrious, and retired; distance from New-York City 14 miles, or half an hour's ride from 30th-st. Station of the Hudson River Railroad.
REFERENCE BY PERMISSION TO
Rt. Rev. H. Potter, D.D., LL.D., New-York,
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, D.D., Rhode Island.
Rt. Rev. Geo. Burgess, D.D., Maine.
Rt. Rev. J. Williams, Connecticut.
Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., New-York,
Rev. A. B. Carter, D.D., Yonkers, N. Y.
Rev. D. R. Brewer, Yonkers, N. Y.
Further references, circulars, &c., by application to H. F. Spaulding, Secretary, No. 53 Park-place, New-York; S. D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY,
BALLSTON SPA, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.,
Rev. D. M. SMITH, Principal.
Twenty-five young ladies more can be received. Apply at once. Circulars sent by mail. Terms, $150 per year for board and tuition in all English studies. Ornamental branches by the best professors and teachers.
The Principal will be in New-York on THURSDAY of each week, for two or three weeks, to accompany young ladies to the Seminary, and can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M., at Earl's Hotel, and at Pacific Hotel from 2 to 3 P. M

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.
Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens its Twenty-first Academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1863.
College business and modern language course for male pupils of all ages, (day and boarding.) Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing GEO. W. CLARKE, the Principal, No. 218 4th-st.
Students for the Naval Academy, West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Also, beginners at reduced prices, and all charged only from the time of entering.
ADVANCED STUDENTS are admitted to the POST-GRADUATE Course. The Debating Society of Seniors hold semi-monthly sessions during Fall and Winter at the Institute. The Little Juniors, from six to ten years old, are under the special supervision and care of the Principal, whilst Washington-square furnishes delightful recreation for all. The catalogue (to be had on application) contains as REFERENCES the names of one hundred and fifty well-known clergymen, lawyers, physicians, merchants and citizens, who are the present patrons of the Institute. The following are a portion of them:

REVERENDS.

J. R. W. Sloane.	A. D. Gillette, D.D.	Jas. Porter, D. D.
I. S. Kalloch.	Z. P. Wilds.	S. M. Isaacs.

HONORABLES.

Welcome R. Beebe.	Jas. Wadsworth.	F. A. Conkling.
Wm. M. Vermilye.	Jos. W. Fabens.	L. L. Lombard.

PHYSICIANS.

S. T. Hubbard.	Geo. Gourlay.	Sam'l D. Brooks.
Fred'k Humphreys.		

LAWYERS.

D. A. Baldwin.	Quintin McAdam.	Nich's Quackenbos

WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS.

John A. Aitkin,	Henry Dean,	Jas. Hardley,
Benedict Barnard,	Cornelius Dewitt,	B. H. Howell,
Benj. E. Bremner,	Claus Doscher,	John B. Hillyer,
Geo. W. Brainerd,	H. R. Dunham,	Chas. G. Hook,
N. A. Boynton,	B. H. Dupignac,	Aug. Hypard,
O. D. Case,	Alexander Edson,	Wm. Humphreys,
J. C. Cary,	David M. Earle,	George Jones,
C. R. Carpenter,	Jas. H. Elmore,	O. P. Jackson,
Wm. H Cheetham,	Joseph Fatman,	Walling Kip,
J. T. Conover,	William Greig,	Jere'h Lambert,
W. K. Cornwell,	Christ'r Gwyer,	E. O. Lamson,
R. V. Yates,	C'pt. E. Hammond,	J. P. Lazarus,
Jno. A. Currier,	P. S. Halstead,	D. J. Marrener,
Ed. H. Mitchell,	D. Quackenbush,	Joseph Staples,
James Miller,	Josiah Richards,	Jno. B Thompson,
David H. Mount,	Peter Richards,	Jno. M. Tilford,
F. H. M. Newcombe	T. L. Rushmore,	Jno. L. Turnure,
Geo. F. Nesbitt,	Daniel L. Starr,	Richard Terhune,
Jas. H. Noe,	Andrew J. Smith,	Jas. W. Valentine,
Isaac Odell,	Francis P. Sage,	Isaac S. Valentine,
John Olendorf,	Gardner A Sage,	Sam. Van Buren,
Francis Patterson,	Nelson Sherwood,	Lewis H. Watts,
William Pattison,	Daniel Sloan,	Edwin Wayte,
Geo. P. Putnam,	G. H. Smith,	J. T. Wilson,
F. J. Pfefferle,	H. M. Smith,	J. C. Withington,
A. F. Pearse,	Ferdinand Stagg,	R. F. Mather, &c.

A member of the Junior Class of Columbia College, who had never before studied Latin or Greek in the least, made all his preparation in those languages in ONE YEAR at this Institute, and was admitted to the Freshman Class of that College upon regular and thorough examination.
This Institute permits students to advance from one class to another as fast as their progress will warrant. Valuable improvements in the school-rooms have been made during the vacation for the comfort and convenience of the pupils.
Pupils from Orange, N. J., Jersey City, Hoboken, Brooklyn, Jamaica, L. I., New-Rochelle, Irvington, as well as from all parts of New-York City, come daily to this Institute.
Parents are invited to visit the school, now in session, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.; or apply morning or evening to the Rector, who resides in the school building, No. 218 4th-st.

MISS G. HOPKINS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and children, No. 24 East 41st-st., will open Sept. 17, 1863. The system of object-teaching will be pursued with the younger pupils. Miss G. HOPKINS, refers by permission to the following friends in New-York City: Rev. T. M. Peters, Prof. A. Mills, Mrs. C. M. Kirtland, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Hon. Fernando Wood, Peletiah Perit, Esq., Samuel Willets, Jas. Punnet, Esq., Mrs. Chas. T. Bunting, Isaac D. Russell, Esq., Edmund Hurry, Esq., Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, A. J. Dovale, Esq.; Hon. Alfred A. Hall, Perth Amboy; Marcus Spring, Esq., Eagleswood, N. J. Circulars may be obtained at Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway; Christern's Book-store, No. 763 Broadway.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Location healthy and retired. Grounds extensive and well shaded. Great attention given to the solid as well as ornamental branches. Terms only $180 per school year. Extras moderate. Circulars obtained of Mr. N. S. Bates, Jr., Phenix Fire Insurance Company, No. 62 Wall-st.

JAMES D. CLARK'S (LATE CLARK & BROWNELL'S) Classical and English School, No. 138 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. Boys prepared for college or for business. Circulars may be obtained and the Principal seen upon the premises during business hours. JAMES D. CLARK, A. M., Late Senior Partner in firm of Clark & Brownell.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE Rector of Trinity School and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and first-class man, conducts a school for boys at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway. For circulars or a personal interview address as above.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, N. J. Fifty minutes from New-York City by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Fall term commences Sept. 23.
J. A. FOWLER, W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

FAIRFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS, Easton, Conn. English, classical and military. HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal. Commences Sept. 16. For circulars, apply to the Principal.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—(FOR LADIES)—Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., on Erie Railroad. Commences Sept. 23. For circulars address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

THE MISSES ROGERS' FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open.

CHILD'S DRAWING CLASS—BY MISS BLACKWELL, No. 1,134 Broadway, opens Sept. 28. Terms $5.

WM. FORREST'S CLASS (OF TEN) will be resumed, at No. 247 West 23d-st., on Monday next.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y., FOR BOYS.—Terms, $160 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for a circular to Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL FOR boys, at No. 1,142 Broadway, near 26th-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Call from 9 to 12 A. M.

MISS MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL WILL reopen Sept. 15, at No. 167 West 47th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children,
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MR. WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, the 14th of September inst. The French language will receive especial attention from a resident teacher from Paris.

REMOVAL.
The lecture and recitation rooms of THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL are removed to EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For light, space and ventilation, as well as for beauty and convenience of arrangement, the accommodations are unequaled. The department of French is under the personal direction of Mr. A BERNARD. The Classical and Scientific departments are, as hitherto, under the charge of Mr REDFIELD. The Primary department is under the careful supervision of both of the principals. The Boarding department remains at Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway. The Fall term commences on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS HAVENS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
The French Department will be under the care of a Parisian lady of high culture and attainments, resident in the family.
Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
LOCATED ON THE HUDSON, 30 MILES FROM NEW-YORK.
TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.
CATALOGUES AT CARTER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 530 BROADWAY, or address the Principal, Sing Sing, New York.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars or further particulars, apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

MISS YOUNG'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 25 East 15th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1863.
Circulars may be obtained at Burnton's bookstore, No. 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., two hours from New-York *via* Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, at 7 and 9 A. M. Visitors can see the School now in full operation. Dress Parade every WEDNESDAY, P. M. Catalogues, &c. at No. 27 Park-place. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day-School for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen September 22.
Rev. Dr. Leonard's class for young ladies will commence with the opening of school.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y.,
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

HAWTHORNE HOUSE.
French and English Boarding School for young ladies, Grant-st., Staten Island, near the old Quarantine Landing, directed by Miss PICKERSGILL, opens Sept. 22. A Kinder Garten for children under 10 years.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S
French and English School for Young Ladies will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept 17, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S
School for Young Ladies, removed to 146 East 13th-st. will reopen Sept. 17.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL,
No. 203 (late No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

MRS. STARR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 58 West 46th-st., will open on Sept. 30.
Prof. J. HOLMES AGNEW, D. D., will aid in the conduct of the school, and instruct classes in Greek, Latin, Mental and Moral Philosophy. He will also take charge of a class of young ladies, separate from the school, who may wish to pursue studies beyond the ordinary course.

UNION INSTITUTE, NO. 62 EAST 22D-ST.—The Fall term of this select school for young ladies and misses will open Sept. 14. English branches, music, languages, drawing and painting; private class for boys, and a primary department by competent teachers. For further particulars inquire of MRS. RUSTON or MISS MALLORY, Principals.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kings Bridge road. French is the language of the school. Spanish, German, English branches, commercial studies, classics, higher mathematics; preparatory course to college and West Point. Reopens Sept. 7. Circulars at No. 57 Cedar-st. and No. 913 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses and by eminent Professors from New-York. References—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn., and Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

AT $2, WRITING.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITing and Arithmetic taught for $10 per quarter, at No. 62 Bowery, New York, and No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Mr. Paine has been among us for a term of years, and has acquired an exalted reputation as a teacher.—*General Advertiser, Providence.*

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH DAY and family school and kindergarten, No. 79 East 15th-st. MRS. HALLOCK, with enlarged rooms and increased facilities for education, will reopen her school on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN their French and English school for young ladies and children at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. References to parents whose daughters have been several years in the school.

FRENCH CLASSES AND LECTURES BY E. FEZANDIE—No. 10 Union-square; arrangements taken with schools or private parties for courses of lessons, or lectures on history, literature, philosophy, social science.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING school for boys, White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the City by Harlem Railroad. Military, classical and commercial. Pupils received at any time. Principal, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of Families, who seek TEACHERS for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable particulars of well-qualified candidates at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
School Properties are sold and rented.
Parents are supplied with Circulars of good Schools.
Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.
REFERENCES: Faculty, Amherst College; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale; Prof. Putnam, Dartmouth; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Prof. Phelps, Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., and Barnes & Burr, Publishers, N. Y.; Prof. Eaton, Packer Inst., Brooklyn; J. H. Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y. Circular sent when applied for with stamp.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION to teach children in the usual English branches, with music, French and drawing, if desired, or do copying; is a quick writer; or would act as assistant pupil in French and music, in return for lessons in vocal music and French. Address Miss M. MARTIN, Worcester, Mass.

AS TEACHER—AN ACCOMPLISHED AND successful teacher, of several years' experience, who graduated at a New-England college, desires a situation. Address C. T., Box No. 1,442 Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY, A NATIVE of Saxony, wishes a situation in a family or school, to teach music (instrumental and vocal) and the German language. Address M. K., Box No. 155 *Times* Office, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as teacher of the English branches. Address E. H., care of Mrs. H. Salters, Harlem, N. Y.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY desires a position as daily governess, or in a school for English branches and French, if required. Address Miss W., Station D, New-York Post office.

ALL WANTING TEACHERS OR SCHOOLS—POSITIONS or PUPILS, are invited to apply to the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, 713 Broadway, New-York. Teachers wanted and Educational Correspondents through the country. RICE & ANDREWS.

DANCING.

J. H. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES commence at No. 204 5th-av. on SATURDAY, Oct. 3. Commence at No. 127 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Oct. 6.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fair of the American Institute.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sioux and Winnebago Indians and Squaws—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Othello.

WINTER GARDEN—The Mystery of Audley Court.

IRVING HALL—Fallon's Stereopticon.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—The Bedouin Arabs.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Soldier's Daughter

NEW-YORK THEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—The Conscript.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our latest news from the Army of the Potomac informs us that the rebels made an attempt on Wednesday to recross the Rapidan in three columns, but were checked by our forces. The indications are, that Gen. Meade's passage of that river will be stubbornly contested.

Gen. Rosecrans writes to the Government that the rebel conscripts are running into his lines by the hundreds, and desire to join his army. He says in his letter that Tennessee is now more loyal than his own State of Ohio.

In a dispatch, dated Cumberland Gap, Sept. 11, Gen. Burnside announces the departure from that point of over 1,000 prisoners for the North.

Dispatches received at Gen. Schofield's headquarters in St. Louis from the Southwest, on Monday, report that Col. Cloud, Second Kansas cavalry, attacked the enemy's rear guard on the 1st inst., eight miles south of Fort Smith, killing and wounding twenty, and taking forty prisoners, with a loss on our side of two killed and eight wounded. Capt. E. C. D. Lynde is one of the killed. Col. Cloud is now in command at Fort Smith. The rebel Gen. Hindman and Gen. Sam. Houston are reported dead. Gen. Holmes not dead.

The St. Louis *Republican* states that advices from Gen. Steele lead to the hope of a speedy success at Little Rock. The particulars cannot be given to the public ; but Little Rock will undoubtedly be in our possession ere long. The line of railroad from Little Rock to Duvall's Bluff is in our possession, in complete order, and stock will be placed upon it to supply our forces, so that no mishap may take place, the Arkansas River failing us.

The Baltimore *Clipper* states that the War Department has determined upon a course of action in regard to the enlistment of negroes which will do away with much of the feeling that has been manifested in the minds of the loyal men of Maryland whose slaves have applied for admission and been received into the regiment of Col. Birney. The sum of $300 is to be allowed to the loyal master of every such slave who may enter into the service. A Board of Examination is to be instituted at Washington to determine all such cases.

FROM EUROPE.

We publish a highly important letter from our Paris correspondent. It opens up and explains the recent and extraordinary diplomacy of Napoleon in Europe, and shows that the Emperor has been and is rather hardly pushed by fortune. "Napoleon's position of European dictator is at an end, and hereafter he will have enough to do to take care of himself." So, at least, "Malakoff" asserts and shows. We give, also, an interesting abstract of the foreign news, taken from our foreign files by the *Arabia*, which arrived yesterday at Boston.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and concurred in overruling the Mayor's veto on the resolution granting the right of the streets for laying mains, for a period of fifty years, to the "Anthracite Gas-Lighting and Heating Company." The vote was 12 to 3, Messrs. Froment, Masterson and Jeremiah voting in the negative. The old ordinance against bell-ringing in the streets having recently been enforced by the Police, the junk men (rag-gathers) petitioned for protection. An ordinance was offered by Mr. Mitchell, and adopted, permitting them to use bells as heretofore. In accordance with a recommendation of the Mayor, resolutions were adopted to extend Municipal courtesies to the officers of the Russian war-frigate *Osliabo*, Capt. J. Boutakoff, now lying in the harbor. A communication was received from the City Inspector, recommending the prohibition of fat and bone boiling and skinning of dead animals within the City limits. An accompanying draft of an ordinance for the purpose was laid over. A resolution reported by the Railroad Committee was adopted, directing the Corporation Counsel to proceed against all the parties who have laid rails in the streets without the authority of the Common Council, for the recovery of penalties and damages, and also directing the Croton Board to remove all such rails. Adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. next Monday.

The Board of Councilmen concurred in adopting the ordinance to allow the junk-dealers to use bells on their vehicles in the streets, and concurred to pay honors to the officers of the Russian war frigate. Mr. Gross offered a preamble and resolution in regard to the occupation of the Parks by the National military, and directs the Street Commissioner to ascertain and report to the Common Council the damages resulting from the encamping in them, with the view of claiming damages for the City from the General Government. They were adopted. Mr. Brandon cited the old claim of the City for money used out of the Union Defence Fund for the Government as more worthy the anxiety of the City authorities. Mr. Gross cited the case of loyal Virginians, who are likely to receive indemnity for damages by the war, as good ground for the claim he wishes to see set up. Adjourned to Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

There was a most disastrous fire in St. Louis, on Monday last, by which four fine steamers, the *Imperial, Hiawatha, Post Boy*, and *Jesse K. Bell*, were destroyed. The *Imperial* was valued at $60,000, amount of insurance unknown ; the *Post Boy*, at $35,000, insured in the United States, Globe and Phœnix Companies; the *Hiawatha*, at $35,000, insured in the Globe office for $18,000 ; the *Jesse K. Bell*, at $20,000, insurance unknown. The fire was unquestionably the work of an incendiary.

The people of Chicago are engaged in the discussion of a most interesting piece of engineering—the construction of a tunnel under Lake Michigan, for the purpose of securing a supply of better water than they can get near the shore. The proposed tunnel is to be two miles in length, extending from the shore directly under the lake, perpendicularly to the shore. It is to be five feet clear in diameter, walled with brick and cement eight inches thick. The bottom of the shore end of the tunnel to be sixty-six feet below the level of the lake, and to descend at the rate of two feet per mile to the further end. There are to be four shafts opening from the tunnel to the world above—one on land, one in the lake, at the further end, and two at intermediate points in the lake. These shafts in the lake are to consist of cast-iron cylinders, and to be protected by hollow pentagonal cribs. Bids for executing this tremendous work were opened Sept. 9. They ranged from $239,548 to $1,056,000. The contract has not yet been given out. It is to be completed in two years.

A few days since twenty-four guerrillas dashed into Charleston, Mo., early in the morning, and completely emptied two stores of their contents. They also took a safe out of another establishment, blew it open, and abstracted therefrom $3,000 in greenbacks. Having obtained all they wanted, and fearing to remain longer lest they should be captured, the robbers left, taking with them the money and as many goods as they could carry.

Gen. Ellet's marine brigade, on the 1st of the present month, was transferred from the command of Admiral Porter and the Navy Department to that of Gen. Grant and the War Department.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, the trial of Bridget Heffern for attempt to commit arson, which was adjourned over from Friday, was resumed, and resulted in a verdict of guilty, with strong recommendation of the prisoner to mercy. Jas. Stuart *alias* Hanford, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to four years in the State Prison. William Warren pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

The Stock Market was active yesterday, but not so high as the day before on the Railways. Money easy at 6@7 ℔ cent. Gold 132¼, and Exchange 145½@146 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were active, yesterday ; Flour and Wheat advanced, and Corn declined, slightly. Cotton, Sugars, Tallow and Tobacco, were in lively request, at buoyant prices, as were also Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Linseed, Hay, Leather and Wool. Coffee, Rice, Hemp and Molasses, were rather quiet. Whiskey was in fair demand. Freights were less active.

The Disappearance of Slavery and its Consequences.

The Unconditional Union Committee of Maryland advise the people of that State, in the address which we published Wednesday, to abolish the institution of Slavery at the earliest possible period. "The substance of Slavery," they say, "is gone, and they are of opinion that the sooner the skeleton is removed the better will it be for the true interests of the State and of the nation." In Delaware the disappearance of the slave population has been almost as rapid as in Maryland, and the people seem to manage to get along very comfortably without them. In Tennessee the military operations have almost completely destroyed this species of property ; something similar has taken place in Virginia, and Louisiana and Missouri, and we may safely predict that at the close of the war nothing but "the skeletons" will be left in any of these States, and we may be sure it will not be long permitted to remain.

There are probably a good many members of the Democratic party who view this prospect with unmixed alarm, and see nothing but ruin staring us all in the face if Slavery is destroyed ; but these apprehensions are entirely due to the want of proper reflection upon the theories supplied to them by their own leaders, and some of which we shall take the liberty of recalling. The notion that the disappearance of the "institution" would endanger either the reconstruction or permanence of the Union is clearly illusory ; inasmuch as we have it from the best Democratic authorities that the Union of States, part slave and part free, in one amiable Confederacy, is perfectly easy. Consequently the Union of the same States all free must be vastly simpler and easier. If heterogeneous societies can exist under the same political bond, homogeneous ones can have no difficulty in doing so.

We are told sometimes that if the blacks are freed they will all run wild, and die of starvation, but this objection cannot consistently be made by what is called "the white man's party." Those who are of opinion that this Continent, as well as this Republic, was created for the benefit of white men, must naturally regret having millions of negroes filling up large portions of its space, and cannot feel much downcast at the prospect of their removal by any dispensation of Providence, however mysterious. We do not hear much groaning from our "conservatives" over the gradual extermination of the Indians by hunger, whisky, disease and rifle balls, and yet they hold the Indians to be a much nobler race than the negroes. So that the less said about the matter on the score of humanity the better. Whenever the four millions of blacks die off, four millions of noble white men will take their places and vote the "regular Democratic ticket," a consummation which must make every Democratic bosom swell with delight.

As to the risk of the negroes objecting to die out, and coming North to compete with Caucasians in the labor market, as Ben. Wood and other philosophers predict, we must regard this as a delusion also, because we have the authority of the same persons for stating that the negroes have such a hearty hatred of labor that the moment they are secure against the overseer's lash, they will die of hunger sooner than touch a hoe. Now, it must be evident at a glance that persons who have such an extreme dislike to physical exertion at their own homes are hardly likely to travel many hundred miles in order to get an opportunity of indulging in it in a strange country. And besides this, they are so notoriously wanting in intelligence, persistence, industry and honesty, that there is not the smallest probability that anybody at the North, who could get an intellectual and cultivated white man, would think of employing them. What chance there is of their injuring our Irish fellow-citizens by their competition, therefore, it is hard to see.

So that if we are to judge of the prospects of the Union, in case Slavery is destroyed, by the aid of Democratic lights, we arrive at the following comfortable conclusions : States all free can form a confederacy, inasmuch as so can States part slave and part free. The negroes, if liberated, will relieve us from all embarrassments as to the manner of disposing of them by dying of hunger and bad liquor, leaving the Continent to white men. They will not come North to compete with white laborers, partly because they are too lazy, and partly because they will be dead as aforesaid before starting. If they do come North in spite of death and laziness, no one will employ them who can secure the services of their betters of the Caucasian race. So that in any event they are sure not to cause us any embarrassment. We had intended to say a word as to the danger of amalgamation ; but as the "Rockland County Democratic Union" has assured us that God has eternally decreed that the two races shall not amalgamate, we doubt if there is much to be feared on this score. It might be well, however, to make assurance doubly sure by an act of Congress.

Observations in Tennessee.

During the past twelve months of the war, it has been seriously doubted by many persons whether the people of the seceded States would ever willingly return to their duty as citizens of the United States—and out of this conviction has sprung, as a necessity, the theory lately promulgated, of remitting all the seceded States to the condition of Territories, to be thus held until a new population occupying them should seek admission, with possibly new State lines, into the National Union. The restoration of the Union, however, to the living form it had when traitor hands were raised against it, "with not a star dimmed nor a stripe erased," is the cherished idea of the great majority of the American people ; and not until all hope is lost of the return of the seceded States to the Union, with their old names and under loyal organizations, will they consider any new mode of dealing with them. It is gratifying to us to say that we are in possession of information that gives the strongest assurance of returning loyalty in one of the late insurgent States, (Tennessee,) and that the work of reconstruction there and return to the Union is likely to be both rapid and easy.

One of the editors of the Times has just returned from a brief visit to Tennessee, his native State, and while there had ample opportunities of learning the disposition of the people by freely mixing with them. He found a general conviction pervading the masses, even of those who had been the most intemperate and determined Secessionists, that the cause of the Southern Confederacy was hopelessly lost, and the authority of the United States permanently restored, over the State of Tennessee at least. There were different states of mind observable among the people in view of this generally admitted fact. Some were in favor of immediate steps to reorganize the State and County Governments, and a formal return to the Union, as the surest method of securing amnesty and exemption from the operation of the Confiscation law. Others were disposed to hold back until the President made overtures, and proposed to accept the State, on its return, with all its institutions and rights of property and person intact, as before the war. There were some few who refused yet to consider the subject of the return of the State to the Union, but these were mostly women, widows and excitable young persons, who have no voice in the ordering of public affairs. The feeling in favor of the immediate reconstruction of the State Government was so decided that the movement for that purpose could be almost instantaneously effected, but for the dread of the inhabitants of marauding and murderous guerrilla bands of their own bushwhackers, who continue to infest many portions of the State. A more stringent policy must be adopted by the Government against these persons. Gen. Hurlburt, commanding at Memphis, has recently been doing most efficient service in purging West Tennessee of these bands. His administration is, in consequence, most popular, and he is rapidly preparing his district for the peaceable and full restoration of the civil laws. But it is a still better sign that the people themselves are beginning to raise an opposition to their guerrillas. In the county visited by our associate, an organized band, claiming to act under a Confederate commission, were recently engaged in conscripting and impressing horses for the Confederacy, but their conduct so incensed the people that a volunteer counter organization was effected, which captured and threatened to hang the pretended conscriptors. This resolute conduct broke up and dispersed the band completely, and no similar disorders have prevailed in the county. The leaders in this anti-guerrilla movement had been original and prominent Secessionists, and some had served as officers in the Confederate army, They are now for peace and a restored Government. If the citizens generally had arms, the guerrillas would find their occupation much more unsafe than it is. But between the seizing of arms for the use of the Confederate armies at the beginning of the war, and the disarming of the population by the National forces in passing through the country, very few firearms are to be found in the hands of the people.

Large numbers of citizens in the sections of the State visited are now freely going forward to the military posts and taking the oath of allegiance. What was done at first clandestinely, is now done openly ; and what was considered a hardship and a humiliation, is deemed a privilege. There are no mental reservations in regard to the oath, and it is taken to be observed.

The reasoning of the citizens of Tennessee on their situation and their duties at the present hour is eminently sound and satisfactory. They say that they did join issue with the North in war, and by so doing agreed to abide by the decision of arms. They did the best they could, but the fight has gone against them. They find the Confederate authority extinguished, and the Government of the United States over them ; and whether willingly or not, they must submit, accept that Government, and obey its laws. This they are prepared to do cheerfully and in good faith. They are frequently heard to admit, moreover, now that the struggle is over and passion somewhat abated, that as good a Government as the old one is not likely ever to be seen again on this continent.

Lest it should be supposed that the part of Tennessee visited is not a fair exponent of the State, from the fact of previous loyalty, the presence of Union forces, or the infusion of new and Northern population, it may be added that the county especially canvassed by our associate has never been occupied by Union troops, and only occasionally traversed by minor detachments. It is a county that was originally and deeply committed to secession. On the first vote of the State, when the majority against secession was 80,000, only three counties voted in favor of secession, and the county in question was *one of the three.*

The revolution that has been effected in Tennessee is not only political, but moral. There is a change not only of facts, but of ideas. All parties there admit that the war has destroyed the system of Slavery, and the chief anxiety of the white population is as to the disposition to be made of the blacks. The desire is universal that they should be removed and colonized in some southern country ; and great fear is expressed of collision and bloodshed between the two races if they remain together after the emancipation of the blacks. To the amazement of our observer, the most philosophic and accomplished politician of the part of the State visited, who had been a firm supporter of the system of Slavery and an ardent Secessionist, was found deploring that Mr. Lincoln did not apply the Emancipation Proclamation to Tennessee, and thus cut up by the roots the now fatally wounded Upas tree; and maintaining that an increased white population and a more economical system of white labor would soon have repaid the State for all the losses by Slavery and ravages by the war! This man has constant and interested hearers, and is making disciples of scores of persons who not very long since followed him to the extreme of his Pro-Slavery opinions. It is not fair to say, however, that Anti-Slaveryism has as yet any firm foothold in either Middle or West Tennessee. But the people are ready and anxious to accept the Union restored, in order to secure again the blessings of peace ; and are willing to see the fate of Slavery left to determination by natural causes, admitting meanwhile that its value is fatally impaired, and its ultimate extinction in all the States merely a matter of time. It is the opinion of our associate that, if President Lincoln should at once withdraw the military Government now over the State, and call on the people of Tennessee to reorganize their State Government by an election of Governor, Legislature and Members of Congress, in November, promising to uphold them in the choice of their new officers, provided only they elect men who will accept, recognize and support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that on their satisfactory execution of this part of their public duty, he will proclaim an amnesty to the State, and exemption from the operation of the Confiscation act, the return of the State to the Union would be assured, and its citizens would show a cheerful and steadfast loyalty in future that would amaze patriots in our own land, and confound the enemies of republican liberty throughout the world.

The Effect of the Habeas Corpus Proclamation.

We publish, this morning, an extended report of the proceedings before Judge Betts in a *habeas corpus* case, with the decision of the Judge in full. It is highly important as being the first decision reported upon the effect of the recent *habeas corpus* Proclamation. Judge Clerke, in the Supreme Court, made similar decisions in two cases, but his opinion in the matter has not been published. Judge Betts, as will be seen, holds that the effect of the Proclamation is such as not only to prevent the issuing of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the cases which it specifies, but also to stop all proceedings in such cases in which the writ has been already issued, and he accordingly leaves the man whose case was brought before him in the hands of the military authorities, to be tried by them for the crime of desertion, with which he was charged. His argument, in brief, is as follows : The Government has the right to defend its national existence, and in order to do this it has the right to call for the services of every man, whether he be under age or not. And it has the further right to say, if it deems it to be necessary, that in the proceedings which it thus takes to defend itself, it will not have the military interfered with by the civil Courts, but will have any questions which arise as to the payment of this military service by the citizen, passed upon by the military tribunals, to whom the decision of such cases belongs. This is effected by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in such cases as the President has the power thus to suspend it ; if not from his position as the head of the Government, then by virtue of the act of Congress. This power he has seen fit to exercise, and the civil Courts accordingly must take no further action in such cases.

The Judge also makes two points which seem to us exceedingly important, and yet we all are very apt to overlook them. The first is that in our form of Government this action of the Government is our action. We have said that we would commit these powers to the Executive of the nation, to be exercised in his discretion. His action then in all fairness is our action, unless we adopt the secession view, that we will abide by the compact which we made in adopting this form of Government only as long and as far as it pleases us.

And the next point is, that these deserters are not robbed of any right of trial, by this suspension of the writ. Military offences should be tried before military tribunals. If these men are not lawfully enlisted, they are not deserters and cannot be punished as such. And these questions are all to be brought up and passed upon by the very same men, who might be called upon to sit as jurymen, were the criminals to be tried before the civil tribunals. Our army is composed of no separate class, having separate interests and feelings from those of the body of the people. Every officer expects to come home to dwell among the people. Injustice and cruelty are sure to be remembered against him. And everything calls upon him to give to such cases as come before him a fair trial. But doubtless that is the last thing which most of these deserters and of those who sympathize with them, desire.

Robert Toombs and Jeff. Davis.—Senator Toombs, of Georgia, so far from being an advocate of reconstruction, has announced his intention, "when all is lost, of uniting with the thousands of his countrymen who have found honorable deaths, if not graves, on the battle-field." His announcement is highly characteristic. It proves that Toombs is as great an enemy of the useful and practical as he ever was. Nothing can be plainer than that *now* is the time for him to die. To wait till "all is lost" is simply to throw his life away. If he wants to turn his existence to some account, the plan is to place himself at the service of the Confederacy while there is yet hope, and when soldiers of any age are so much needed. If the rest of the Southern people were to follow his example, and stay at home, saving themselves for the sacrifice until all sacrifice was in vain, there would soon be an end to the rebel armies. So we hope he will reconsider his decision. We think we are but speaking the sentiments of most Northern people, when we invite him earnestly and affectionately to expose his person to our fire at once. We make this appeal as much for his own sake as that of the Confederacy. Little as we value him, we should surely prefer hearing of his having fallen on the battle-field, to hearing that he had been reduced to the painful necessity of making away with himself after the fighting was all over.

We cannot, while making this appeal to Toombs, avoid addressing a similar one to Mr. Jefferson Davis. Shortly after Mr. Lincoln's election, he solemnly promised the people of Mississippi and mankind in general, in a published letter, that if the North made any attempt to retain his State in the Union by forcible means, he would place himself at the head of a chosen band of Mississippian braves, and "a small mound on the borders of the State would show where they met the enemy." Now the anticipated attempt has been made, and successfully made. A large army, composed of persons of that "nameless, traditionless race" which Mr. Davis so much abhors, is actually encamped on "the sacred soil" of Mississippi. If report speaks truly, his brother, Joseph Davis, Esq., is in daily communication with the "foul foe ;" and, according to one account, actually draws rations from Gen. Grant's commissariat. But we have as yet heard nothing of that "small mound." A good many Mississippians have died for the right of secession, but Mr. Jeff. Davis is not of the number. We think this is not as it ought to be. A mound of the kind mentioned would be a glorious monument for the state to transmit to posterity. and though every man is said to know his own business best, we feel bound to say that we think Mr. Davis would serve his country more effectually by reposing beneath it than he is ever likely to do by all the manifestoes he has written or is likely to write in Richmond.

Illinois Cotton Planting.—We took occasion, last Spring, to caution the farmers of Southern Illinois against too extravagant expenditures in the experiment of cultivating cotton on their home lands. But, notwithstanding, a very large outlay was incurred, tons of seed were bought and brought to Cairo for distribution, and hundreds of acres of land along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad were devoted to prospective cotton crops.

The end is just as we feared it would be. The untimely frost that has spread such damage through the corn-fields of the West, has absolutely ruined the meagre and weakly stand of cotton that had been secured, and not a bale will be raised north of the Ohio River. Very large loss and considerable disappointment will be experienced. The culture of cotton is not possible in this country, north of the upper line of the State of Tennessee, and even in this latter State the crop is not always a sure one.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company would do well to revise their illustrated maps, in which their Illinois lands are represented clothed with such robust and gorgeous stalks of growing cotton. It is not in accordance with fact, and is hardly fair to innocent purchasers.

The Lawrence Relief Subscription.

The subscriptions sent to the Times Office for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Lawrence—the victims of the late raid of Quantrell—were remitted to the Aid Committee in Leavenworth, and from them an acknowledgment has been received. A brief address has been published to the Leavenworth donors to the Relief Fund for Lawrence, which closes as follows :

> "The generous donations were very thankfully received. What the 80 widows and 250 fatherless children and some few beside would have done without such friendly and timely aid, in such a trying, distracting, desponding, dark, gloomy hour, the good Lord only knows ; and the Great Giver of all good can alone compensate such friends for their acts of charity and labor of love."

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

Arrived war steamer *Lancaster*, from the Southern coast, and ships *New-Hampshire*, from New-York, and *Don Quixote*, from Hong Kong.

The ship *Invincible* arrived from New-York yesterday, not the *Young America*, as erroneously reported.

Cars ran from this city yesterday to within seventeen miles of San José, over the Western Pacific Railroad. Twenty-five miles will be in order for passenger cars within a month. The balance of the road to San José will be completed by January.

San Francisco, Wenesday, Sept. 16.

Arrived ship *Lizzie Moses*, from Philadelphia.

Sailed steamer *Senator*, for the Southern coast, completely loaded with passengers and freight for the mines lately discovered 150 miles east of the Colorado River, now called the San Francisco mining district.

The excitement in the southern part of the State concerning this new district is very great, and crowds are flocking in that direction.

Parties recently returned to Los Angelos with considerable quantities of gold, report discoveries of valuable quartz leads in the San Francisco mountains, and exhibit rich specimens.

POLITICAL RETROGRESSION.

Views for the Times, by Carl Benson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

Some three weeks ago you explained the retrograde movement in social theory during the last twenty years, which has made the Western Europeans, especially the English, more tolerant toward Slavery. The article was very good and conclusive, so far as it went ; but permit me to say that it described *one element* only of the reactionary force. The *political*, though of later origin, is quite as important as the social.

The success of the second French Empire, coming as it did after the scenes of 1849, dazzled the mental and moral vision of nearly all Europe, and no small part of America, and mollified the feelings of free citizens toward arbitrary rule. When Prince Albert said that "Constitutional Government was on trial," the assertion had a wider reach than even he intended. It embraced America as well as Europe.

In order to appreciate the nature and scope of this retrograde movement in political thought, we must be fully impressed with the extent to which the purely intellectual element had prevailed in the politics of both hemispheres for the twenty years preceding.

In America the sway of intellect, though not always intellect of the highest order, was almost supreme. Indeed, throughout a large portion of the country the physical man was shamefully ignored and neglected, both privately and publicly. Our world was moved by speakers and writers. Most of our leading men had well-nigh lost the very conception of physical force as a great political agency. The peaceful victories and revolutions of the ballot-box were the only one they could imagine as possible, and when the rebellion broke out they thought it *must* fail *because* it was unreasonable and illogical.

The national taste for field sports prevented the English from neglecting their *physique* ; the national awkwardness and bashfulness prevented them from setting a high value on public oratory. But all their athletic powers had never inspired them with military tastes, and their comparative neglect of rhetoric tended to concentrate in the English Press an amount of talent and learning without parallel. Their commercial interests and the consciousness of an immense debt also contributed to render the English a peaceful, and therefore an intellectually-governed people. This impression of mental superiority over physical force lasted with them, as with us, some way into the new state of things. So late as 1858 Mr. Buckle was congratulating the world that the reign of wars was nearly over, and that for a great war to be possible in future, one at least of the parties must be a semi-barbarous nation!

France, scarcely yet recovered from the exhaustion of the first Napoleon's wars, easily found a vent in Algiers for her faintly renascent belligerency. Both the journalist's desk and the orator's tribune were greater political powers than the General's sword, and both were filled by the very first talent of the country.

Let us now see how this state of things was altered by the advent of Louis Napoleon, daring, clever, looking only to ends, and utterly unscrupulous as to means. We first naturally consider its effect upon the country immediately under his control.

The elder Napoleon was the foe of literary men, especially social and political theorists. He called them "ideologists," (whatever he meant by it,) and tried to suppress them wherever his power or influence extended. Whatever pen-work he was obliged to have done, was done by scribblers of the lowest class, men like Barrere, who would hardly be admitted now-a-days to the columns of a Sunday newspaper. The nephew, who has in more cases than one profited by his Uncle's mistakes, had no such insane hatred of intellect. He did not want a Barrere to do his more or less dirty work ; he would have preferred Guizot and de Tocqueville, He was willing to make the position of great politicans and literary men pleasant, profitable, and even so far as he could, honorable, if they would submit their wishes and plans to his. But this was precisely what the "illustrations" of the country would not do. Even in America such a thing would have been less impossible. Putting all patriotic and conscientious motives out of the question, ordinary pride would have prevented the men who had been powers in the State from becoming his literary lacqueys. Hence he was forced to take both for his ministers and his journalists second or third-rate men. Now and then a young writer like About or a worn-out one like Girardin would coquet with the Government, but it could command the entire services of none but inferior capacities. Finding that he got on very well with these, thanks to the blunders of his enemies, as well as to his own ability and courage, the Emperor, strong in his 600,000 bayonets, grew more careless about the claims of intellect, and indifference easily passed into aversion. The magnificent army, (formed by others and enjoyed by himself—one of the most striking cases of *sic vos non vobis* on record,) which was the principal source of his strength, at the same time confirmed him in his antagonistic position to intellectual force. Although the French officers were mostly well-educated men,[*] they became the most brutal enemies of literature and the Press. The well-known case of de Pene, where *forty-three* of them conspired to assassinate a poor newspaper writer because he had criticised the manners of military men in general society, is an extreme but not unfair example of their ferocity. And it is worth noticing in this connection that the younger patricians whom the Emperor has recently attached to his person and specially favored, are among the least intellectual of their set, and distinguished solely for a sheer, unreasoning, bull-dog sort of courage.

To this reign of the sabre both principle and interest placed the English in violent opposition. But their very hostility evinced their admiration, and amid all the invectives of their writers, it was evident that they had been struck, if not terrified, by the brilliant and rapidly-achieved successes of the French Emperor. First, (taking a lesson, as usual, from one of his uncle's great mistakes,) he upset England's European supremacy by fair means. It was like the fable of the sun and the wind. The uncle had blown with all the might of his despotic power ; the sturdy islanders never budged from their position. The nephew thawed them with fair words and an alliance ; the clasp of distrust was loosened, and the coveted garment of influence sank to the ground. Scarce had John Bull fairly opened his eyes to the fact that he had played the second part in the Crimean war, while his shrewd ally reaped all the fruits of the contest, when a shorter and sharper war spread the renown of the French arms far and wide, and—sorrowful anti-climax for truth and honor—put Nice and Savoy into the Emperor's pocket.

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[*] Until recently, much better educated than the English. This is a curious fact, and shows how little *a priori* reasoning is to be depended on in practical matters. Given two military systems, the officers of the former men of family, and those of the latter not unfrequently rising from the ranks, we might expect that whatever the deficiencies of the aristocratic leaders in other respects, they would be superior in liberal education. But such was not the case until very lately. Twenty years ago, the young English officers were mostly men who, from idleness or incapacity, had failed to complete their University course, and could neither pass muster at the Church nor the bar.

Meanwhile, the internal progress of France seemed to keep pace with the external. Her revenues appeared to grow with her expenses. Her metropolitan improvements extorted the praise of those who most abhorred their contriver. All the insular self-sufficiency could not prevent British visitors from feeling that Paris had become the world's wonder for its beauty and convenience, while London was the wonder of the world in another sense, for its unimproved and inartistic condition. Graver observers were impressed by the perfection with which all departments of government, civil and military, were organized. It is true that in both cases the provinces suffered for what the Capital gained; but "Paris is France" to almost every one, and not least to strangers.

Thus the force of old traditions and old prejudices was partly broken down. Since the war with Russia the French influence has invaded England in half a dozen ways. Sometimes the effect has been for good. A slightly cosmopolite modification has been introduced into the peculiar national type. Men wearing beards or foreign apparel are no longer hooted at by street boys as they would have been twenty years ago. But in most cases the change was by no means for the better. Decorous Saxon morality has already suffered, and the orgies of harlots and their wealthy protectors now attract nearly as much attention in the London fashionable world as in that of Paris. But the principal mischief is the political decadence; the growing English admiration for a "strong" Government and decisive acts. We see in *Bleak House* how so clever a man as DICKENS was tempted by the delays of a constitutional monarchy to prefer the Gordian-knot-cutting system of an arbitrary one. But the admiration is most strongly manifested in the writings of those who profess a diametrically opposite feeling; in the almost insane exaggerations of the *Saturday Review* and Mr. KINGLAKE, denying all courage and capacity to the Emperor and making him the creature of circumstance or the tool of such persons as his brother DE MORNY—much like maintaining that the world was made by chance. Had they really believed this, they would not have taken the trouble to say it so often. Without this political demoralization the social reactionary theories are insufficient to account for the extraordinary tergiversation of England on the Slavery question. It must be remembered that CARLYLE, for instance, is not only a social but also a political reactionist—one of those pseudo-Liberals who are really more obstructive than the worst Tories; and that LOUIS NAPOLEON, daring in plan and unscrupulous as to means, is exactly the model of a Carlylean hero. We now see one great cause of England's extraordinary admiration of the "Confederate" conspirators. At the beginning of hostilities, the National Government, half incredulous and quite unprepared, was weak, and seemed helpless. The Confederates were bold and determined, and their plan of separate independence, (taken for the original one by foreigners, who did not know how their first plan of usurping the National Government had failed,) appeared likely to succeed. And as there was no immediate point of collision between the interests of the Confederates and the English, the latter might indulge their admiration without any mixture of apprehension.

That English writers believe (in spite of themselves as it were) in an arbitrary Government, may be shown by another reference to their strictures on our affairs. For a long while the *Times*, *Saturday Review*, *Examiner*, and other Pro-Slavery papers have dwelt most pathetically on the loss of liberty at the North and the "despotism" under which we groan. Why is this? Do the *Times* and *Saturday Review* care anything for our welfare? They themselves have not the impudence to say so. Can they hope to influence any portion of our population as the Copperheads seek to do by talking similar nonsense? Assuredly not. *These lamentations are the result of their fears.* They dread that we in the progress of the war may either greatly strengthen and centralize our Government, or be driven to the expedient of a military dictatorship, and that with such an executive wielding our great resources, we shall prove formidable to Europe and especially to England.

Having thus traced—rather by hints than by the prolonged investigation which the subject would well bear, but our space forbids—the reactionary influence of the French Empire in Europe, let us see how it has affected America.

And first, as to the chief traitors. There is very good reason for supposing that JEFFERSON DAVIS was tempted by the example of LOUIS NAPOLEON to prepare and essay a *coup d'état*. It was after the Emperor's success that the great Southern Confederacy began to take definite form. In an embryo sort of way it had existed since 1832, and some of the conspirators had even held National offices, but it had not masked itself in the guise of friendship, and its movements were comparatively open and honest. DAVIS himself was an avowed Secessionist, not a make-believe Unionist, in 1850. But after the example of LOUIS NAPOLEON's triumphant usurpation, the brigands systematically entered the citadel in the disguise of servants, just as they had done in France. *Mutatis mutandis*, there was a great resemblance in the schemes. LOUIS NAPOLEON was elected President, a position which gave him the best chance of seizing supreme power. DAVIS could not get himself made President, but he bullied his tool, PIERCE, into giving him the Cabinet office which was more favorable to him for carrying out his plans than even the Presidency would have been. After holding it four years, he made his other tool, BUCHANAN, place a fellow-conspirator in it. LOUIS NAPOLEON relied on the army for seizing power; on the army, together with the priests and the proletarian class, for maintaining himself in power. The United States army was too small to subdue the nation, and the clergy were geographically divided. Yet, even amid these great differences, we perceive a similarity of action. In the extent to which the army was tampered with, in the religious professions of DAVIS, and the almost unanimous adhesion of the Southern clergymen to the cause of treason, in the dependence placed on the "mean whites" of the South and the mobs of our Northern cities, we recognize the American imitation of the European prototype.

The plan failed; there were many reasons why it should fail. But we have not yet done with the influence of French politics on American opinion.

It cannot be denied by a candid and well-informed observer that, in spite of all the continually recurring popular panegyric, a combination of circumstances had for several years been shaking the republican faith of many among our most intelligent and refined citizens. The innumerable errors and villainies in our municipal administrations (generally worse as the city is larger, and culminating in our largest and most metropolitan-like city,) brought unfavorable comparisons to the minds of those who remembered, or had heard of the splendors and conveniencies of Paris. The sway of intellect was breaking down. The general spirit of lawlessness, engendered by Slavery, and fostered by the Pro-Slavery party at the North, inspired quiet people with a feeling of distrust and insecurity. Nor, though the strangely-styled "Democrats" were foremost in this lawlessness, could they be said to have altogether a monopoly of it,—the Republicans were at least inclined to break the laws, if they did not always put their wishes into execution. Indeed, human nature could hardly allow it to be otherwise, for our Slavery-prompted legislation was rapidly becoming of that infamous and abhorrent character which provokes even good men to breaches of law. The central Government, too, was growing weaker under the nonenties who pretended to administer it, and the fillibustering schemes which it was unable or unwilling to repress, caused us to be possibly feared, but certainly much disliked abroad. While Jeshuran was waxing fat and kicking, while the popular mind was intoxicated with ideas of boundless wealth and dominion, thoughtful men hesitated and trembled, and foresaw, as through a glass darkly, an impending catastrophe. The fears of some were not unmingled with hope. The soul-crushing influences of arbitrary government, its destruction of all that is honorable in the individual man and woman—these evils were overlooked in view of its apparent public utility, its conservation of law and order.

The great rebellion broke out. For a moment our National existence trembled in the scale. It really seemed as if we were going to destruction for want of those very things whose absence had been our chief boast, a standing army, taxation, checks on the press, and the liberty of assemblage, centralization of the Executive, &c. Then the magnificent uprising of the people dispelled the cloud. But after the first enthusiasm was over, and we had struggled for a year and more through the ups and downs of an obstinate and extensive war, doubts and fears revived. The disloyal elements which in a state of solution had weakened and neutralized our endeavors, were precipitated by the Emancipation act in the form of a "peace party." The more honest and respectable members of this persuasion (for as there is proverbially honor among aldermen, so there is comparative honesty and respectability among Copperheads) clearly despaired of constitutional government. They placed their only hope of reconstruction in an autocracy, and the shortest way, in their eyes, of arriving at this consummation, was to enable DAVIS to carry out his original programme, and become lord paramount of the whole country. On the other hand, the continual embarrassments and dangers caused by treason scarcely disguised under the mask of Constitutional opposition, caused a very different class of men to desire strong Government from a very different quarter. Thus, though much odium was certainly excited against the Government by the so-called arbitrary arrests, it is equally certain that a great many citizens only wished those arrests had been more numerous.

Finally, the New-York riots elicited a general wish for short, sharp, and decisive measures, nowhere more than in the City which was their scene and their victim. Let every New-Yorker, not one of the Governor's "friends," recall what was the prominent desire of his heart on the evening of July 13, 1863. Was it not the first three volumes of LOUIS NAPOLEON's works, *Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery?*

It certainly does not seem a very favorable lookout for the lovers of constitutional government and individual rights. Our most reasonable hope is that, when the war ceases, all necessity for extraordinary measures will cease with it. But, whatever may be the best course, it is clear that that of the Peace party is the very worst. *If every man of that party wished to see this Republic overthrown, and an autocracy founded on its ruins, they could not take a surer way of bringing about these two events than to do what they are now doing.* For, by crippling the action of the Administration, and impeding the progress of the war, they are doing all in their power to prove what the enemies of our Government have always charged against it, namely, that it is unable to bear a great strain, and must go to pieces in foul weather. They use language that would be exaggerated if LINCOLN were a Cromwell, and SEWARD a Richelieu; and while the National existence is at stake, can only see VALLANDIGHAM's "martyrdom," as if a man were to complain of his house being damp, when a conflagration was raging in one wing of it.

LOUIS NAPOLEON forced the voters of France to choose between him and anarchy. We are now brought to a similar pass, not through any artfully laid plan of our rulers, but by the irresistible force of events. The Pro-Slavery Democratic party has shown itself utterly unable to keep the country together. The annals of the Roman Empire cannot parallel the imbecility of PIERCE and BUCHANAN. If now the Republican party should equally fail, the Union must come to an end, for there is no *tertium quid*, no eclectic or doctrinaire association that can save us. The whole Government will have to be reconstructed on a strong, that is an Anti-Republican or at least an Anti-Democratic basis.

We stand at one of the great turning-points of civilization and progress. The old commonplace exaggeration of the demagogue has become literal truth: "The eyes of Europe are upon us." The eyes of the world follow our slightest movement. Surely now, if ever, should men who call themselves Americans and freemen rise above party spite and the greed of filthy lucre, and elevate their thoughts to the level of their destiny as arbiters, not only of their country's fate, but of the fate of civilized humanity.

AUG. 27. CARL BENSON.

The Swiss Schuetzenfest—Second Day.

The great Swiss Shooting Festival was continued yesterday, but not with the large attendance which had been expected, and which the noble object involved certainly would seem sufficient to invite. The shooting at the main targets "Liberty" and "Switzerland" did not take any considerable range, but they will probably be the favorites on Saturday, the last and great day of the *fête*. The marksmanship at the two smaller targets was very fine, and continued from early in the morning until sundown, the varied costume of the markers of the game and the riflemen giving the scene the appearance of an assault upon the outworks of some embankment defending the approaches of a fortress. Among the costumes yesterday were some representing ancient and modern historical characters of Switzerland, the Three Men of Grutli, ARNOLD WINKELRIED.

The New-York Schuetzen Corps was likewise in attendance and participated vigorously in the shooting. Dancing commenced at 2 P. M., and was kept up until a late hour in the evening.

To-day it is expected that Mayor OPDYKE, Gen. and other civic and military dignitaries will visit the scene and will, of course, be handsomely received.

Nearly $3,000 have been spent already on the adornment of the grounds, and as Switzerland—to use the declaration of Mr. SUMNER in his recent address—is the only foreign nation heartily and unreservedly on the side of the Union in its present struggle with rebellion, it would seem strange indeed should no sympathy be manifested with this effort of her sons to represent a phase of her life and manners on our soil and to aid the widows and orphans of their brethren who have fallen in defence of our flag.

THE REBEL STATES.

A Review of Lee's Army—Alliance of the United States and Russia—Miscellaneous Items.

From the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 16th, and other late Southern papers, we make the following extracts:

A REVIEW IN GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

Gen. EWELL's corps was reviewed by Gen. LEE last Wednesday. A correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* gives a description of the same:

"The bugle soon announced all in readiness and Gen. LEE was dispatched for, who soon came riding up, and now the cavalcade, composed of Gen. LEE and Staff, Gen. EWELL and Staff, and the division commanders, started off at a swift gallop to the right of the first division, and soon they are seen coming down the front of the line, each brigade coming to a present as the cavalcade passed, and as they swept by us the strains of music were swelling up all along the line. They passed around the left of the line, dashed back to the right of the second division, and reviewed the second and third divisions in the same manner as the first, and once more came back to the original starting point, the riders and horses both looking much jaded, the distance they having gone so swiftly over being fully nine miles.

Gen. LEE immediately dismounted and came to his carriage, which was only a few steps distant, and in which were two of his daughters, and in a few minutes he called to his side many of his Generals, among them Gens. EWELL, LONGSTREET, HILL, STUART, WILCOX and others, and gave his daughters an introduction to them. His daughters have exceedingly pleasant and intelligent countenances, both having dark and piercing eyes, and both bearing some resemblance to their father.

The Generals now took a stand just by the flag, and the troops commenced passing in review before Gen. LEE, and as each flag in passing would be lowered as a salute, the General, in response, would take his hat off. And now I got a close view of the men composing this gallant corps. Here passed those men who had so often followed Gen. JACKSON in his numerous battles, and who had won for him that renown which will live through ages to come; and now passes JACKSON's old division, at present commanded by the gallant Gen. JOHNSTON; and here comes the "Stonewall brigade," which was composed of veteran-looking soldiers. Many of the banners of the corps bore evidence of having been oft borne to the breeze amid the whistling of bullets, and all of them contained some dozen or fifteen names to mark the different battles the respective regiments had distinguished themselves in. One stand of colors, belonging to the Twenty-first Virginia regiment, was carried by Color Sergeant JOHN BRENT, formerly of Richmond City, who is at present performing one of the most gallant acts that has yet exhibited itself in the Confederate army, for, notwithstanding he lost his right arm at the battle of Chancellorsville last May, he has returned to his regiment, and being offered a discharge refused to receive it, but asked of his Colonel permission to again carry those colors that had oft before proudly waved over his head. His Colonel consented, and the affair being mentioned to Gen. JOHNSTON, he took the colors and presented them to the young man in person as a reward for the noble patriotism which prompted him to such an act of self-denial and love of country.

The review being now over, the crowd of spectators dispersed, and the troops, with three hearty cheers for Gen. LEE, commenced wending their way back to their camps. Among the ladies in attendance other than the Misses LEE, already mentioned, were Gen. EWELL's lady and daughter. Mrs. EWELL is a handsome and agreeable looking lady, and the General's daughter is almost a beauty.

While Gen. EWELL is on his horse one can hardly notice that he is minus one of his original nether limbs, his cork leg being hardly noticeable.

It is surprising to see how eager the men of his army are always to get a good view of Gen. LEE, for, though a person has seen him a hundred times, yet he never tires looking at him, and this was noticeable as the many thousands passed by, to see how eager they would peer to the right to get a glance at him.

ALEXANDER II AND ABRAHAM I.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

There have been for some weeks continual rumors of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between these potentates. We know not what truth there may be in these rumors, but if identity of position and congeniality of taste be in any wise promotive of such alliance as that in question, we should regard it as the most probable thing in the world. ALEXANDER, with all the pomp and circumstance of boundless power, is but a splendid semi-barbarian after all. ABRAHAM has had no opportunity to become civilized, having spent the best part of his life among flat boatmen, or splitting rails and drinking whisky on shore.

And so the *Dispatch* goes on through a column.

KILLED AT GETTYSBURGH.

It has been ascertained that among those killed at Gettysburgh was WILLIAM MITCHEL, a son of JOHN MITCHEL, now well known to be connected with the editorial department of the Richmond *Enquirer*. He was a private in the First Virginia regiment, and had fought most gallantly in all the battles in Virginia. He was about eighteen years old—just in the dawn of manhood—and had given bright promise of future usefulness as a soldier and as a citizen. Two brothers of the deceased are in the service.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

A very able address has just been delivered before the Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute by Maj.-Gen. FRANCIS H. SMITH, its Superintendent, on "The Life and Character of Lieut.-Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON, late Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy" there. A perusal of it will well repay for the time spent, giving as it does many new facts in relation to the character of the great hero who has gone. It is an interesting fact that when the Board of Visitors of the Institute was looking for a suitable person to fill the vacant chair to which JACKSON was chosen, the Faculty of West Point submitted to them the names of Gens. MCCLELLAN, ROSECRANS, RENO and GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, besides that of JACKSON. The lecture-room of the great professor is still draped in mourning for his death.

Postal Construction.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Sept. 8, 1863.

The publication of the following construction of the new Postal law in regard to the weight of packages which may be sent *free* through the mails, is deemed important to the public, and especially to persons connected with the several Executive Departments and Bureaus at Washington:

The maximum weight of packages which may be sent through the mails is limited to *four pounds*, except Congressional documents and books published or purchased by order of Congress. It was not the intention of the law to prescribe a smaller limit to *franked* packages to or from any of the Executive Departments or Bureaus, as that would exclude from the mails a large portion of the official correspondence of the Government.

The limitation of packages to *four ounces*, in the forty-second section of the law, was intended to *enlarge* the privilege of members of Congress, theretofore limited to *two ounces*, and the omission in the printed law of the words "to Senators and members of Congress" (as in the original bill,) after the word "granted," in the last sentence of that section, leads to an erroneous construction of the true intent and meaning of the law. The Postmaster-General, therefore, directs that all packages, otherwise entitled to go free to and from the several Executive Departments and Bureaus at Washington, and not exceeding four pounds in weight, be allowed free transmission through the mails.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

THE NATIONAL HORSE-FAIR AT FASHION RACE-COURSE.—About 3,000 persons were at the Fashion Course yesterday, to witness the anticipated exciting contest between the horses in the different classes; and among them was quite a display of the fairer portion of creation, and many distinguished citizens of New-York and other places.

THE TRIALS OF SPEED WERE TO BE

CLASS No. 8.—Stallions for general use, nine years old and upward, *speed considered*, for which were entered Chestnut Stallion, by JOHN PAYNE; *Honest Abe*, by WM. MCROBERTS; and *Dan Ward*, by JOHN F. LLOYD. Mr. PAYNE's entry was drawn before the start of a spin of one mile round the course, to enable the judges to *consider their speed*, and Mr. MCROBERTS was, no doubt, delighted by receiving the congratulations of his numerous friends upon his stallion, *Honest Abe*, performing the mile in 5½ seconds less than 4 minutes; *Dan Ward* second.

CLASS 21—For horses that have not trotted in public faster than 2:35; mile heats, best 3 in 5, under saddle. The entries were *Port Royal* by D. PFIFER, *Lady Shannon* by WM. MCROBERTS, and *Tartar* by DAN MACE.

MACE managed to push *Tartar* along fast enough to win the first heat in 2:28¼, *Lady Shannon* second.

The second heat was a dead heat between *Tartar* and *Shannon* in 2:28½—*Port Royal* behind.

Tartar won the third heat in 2:33; *Shannon* again second.

And *Shannon* couldn't catch the *Tartar* in the fourth heat before he crossed the score in 2:35.

The next in order was the finish of the contest between *California Damsel* and *Prince*, in which the public were on the *qui vive* to see a repetition of the mile in 2:24½ done on the previous evening; but the three thousand of the dear public were doomed to disappointment, as Mr. CROOK had the *Damsel* down on the regular programme of the day, and therefore left DAN MACE to take the $250 and save the *Damsel* for a sure thing for the $250 in

CLASS 24.—For all horses that have not trotted a mile in 2:30 to wagons in public: mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

The entries were the *California Damsel*, by S. CROOK; *Lady Suffolk*, by H. W. GENET; *Rattlesnake*, by D. PFIFER. The last did not start, and the *Damsel* won the first heat so handily in 2.43¾, that Mr. GENET withdrew *Lady Suffolk*, and the spectators dispersed. DODWORTH did all that was in the power of brass, reed and sheepskin to harmonize the feelings of the spectators, and no one lost much money on the supposed great events of the day, as all pool-bets on the *California* and *Prince* race were drawn by the postponement, and the thing was so sure on the *Damsel* for Class No. 24, that no speculation took place.

The programme for to-day, as advertised, is a big thing. A wagon race between *General McClellan*, *California Damsel*, *Lady Suffolk*, *Rattlesnake* and *Tartar*; a double-team race to wagons, with three entries; a race for $1,000, mile heats, three in five, in harness, between *Fillingham*, *Butler* and *Prince*; and the saddle race for the ladies' gold medal, valued at $200. This last will undoubtedly be one of the greatest of the sporting events since the Centreville Course and Jones' Wood Ladies' Equestrian Exhibition.

The State Fair.

UTICA, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 17.

As was expected, this has been the great day of the fair. People have come from every direction, by hundreds and thousands. Special trains on the Central Railroad, east and west, brought in great numbers, and hundreds were left at the stations. The roads from all the towns were thronged all day with teams of every description. It is estimated that not less than 40,000 visited the ground to-day. The total receipts up to to-night were between $10,000 and $11,000. The receipts to-day were over $6,000. Hundreds of people walked the streets last night, unable to obtain lodgings. The streets to-night are thronged, the cars not being able to carry all the people out of town. The American Express Company made another grand display to-day, of several ten, eight and four horse teams, preceded by a band of music. The employes of P. V. KELLOGG & Co. visited the ground with a band of music at their head.

The trot between *Patchen* and *Clay* drew a crowd of 10,000 people, and the course was literally crowded with wagons. *Clay* won the race and money in three straight heats.

The attendance of thieves and gamblers has been very large. Quite a number of pockets were picked, but the plunder received was small. The gamblers are more fortunate. Scores of unsuspecting countrymen were fleeced by the monte players, who were mostly to be met with in cars, wagons, and at every few yards. The police regulations were miserable, and depredations were committed with seeming impunity.

The Fair will close to-morrow, when the awards will be made and the premiums paid. The aggregate receipts will probably reach $12,000.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT FORT HAMILTON.—As Capt. GOODWIN, of GOODWIN's battery of breech-loading guns was practicing below the water battery at Fort Hamilton yesterday noon, a terrible accident occurred, in which the Captain and Private FITZGERALD were dreadfully maimed. The cause of the sad occurrence was the premature discharge of one of the guns. FITZGERALD suffered amputation of the right arm, and it is feared the Captain will lose his eyesight. Lieut. FERRIS narrowly escaped injury or death, the plug passing in close proximity to his body.

☞ GROVER & BAKER'S Sewing Machines have been awarded the highest premiums at the fairs of the Vermont State Agricultural Society, at Rutland, and the Champlain Valley Society, at Vergennes, Vermont, just closed. In both instances these machines took the premium for the best family machine, the best manufacturing machine, and the best sewing machine work. The Washington and Saratoga County Fairs of this State, held last week, also showed their appreciation of the Grover & Baker machines, by awarding them the first premium in both places.—*World.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A Bad Breath, the Greatest Curse the Human family is heir to. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS," as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is superior to all others—is light, clean and easy; no pressure on the back or cord, inward and upward action. We warrant it a certain cure for hernia or rupture.
GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Second-hand Safes
FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING-MACHINES,
At No. 630 Broadway, corner 22d-st.
Machines to let.

Ladies from the Country wishing for themselves and families gaiter boots and shoes of all the various styles, good articles at moderate prices, patronise MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown, natural, reliable, instantaneous. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers in styles neat and suitable, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by Druggists.

Gray's Premium Hair Restorative
WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR
to its ORIGINAL COLOR; will CAUSE HAIR TO GROW ON BALD HEADS. Depot No. 801 Broadway. For sale by all druggists.

Covering for the Feet.—Families returning from the country will find coverings for the feet in all varieties and styles, and of superior manufacture, suitable for ladies and children, at S. CANTRELL'S, 813 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BOUGHTON—SHERMAN.—On Thursday, Sept. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, DANIEL K. BOUGHTON and GEORGIA, youngest daughter of Capt. I. Sherman, all of Brooklyn.

BENEDICT—ROBINSON.—On Wednesday, Sept 16, at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., by Rev. A. T. Pierson, of Waterford, N. Y., JAMES H. BENEDICT and ISABEL P., youngest daughter of Wm. S. Robinson, Esq., of Mount Clement, Mich.

BRAINARD—DYE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. A. Cookman, of Trinity M. E. Church, EDWIN FREYTAG BRAINARD and Miss HELEN VIRGINIA DYE, both of this City. No cards.

CRANE—FOWLEY.—In Rondout, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Wm. Irvin, HENRY M. CRANE and MARTHA J., daughter of Francis Fowley, Esq., all of Rondout. No cards.

FOOTE—HARVEY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, in Harlem, by Rev. W. Nye Harvey, of Wilton, Conn., JAMES H. FOOTE, of Kilbourn City, Wis., and ELLEN M., youngest daughter of Col. C. R. Harvey, of this City. No cards.

MULFORD—LAWRENCE.—In Chenango Forks, Broome County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 9, by Rev. Samuel Johnson, Mr. JAMES G. MULFORD, of Pleasant Hill, and Miss MERCY LAWRENCE, of this City.

MCKAY—COX.—In Stanford, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 16, at the residence of the bride's uncle, John Hunn, Esq., by Rev. Eugene C. Pattison, ROBERT R. MCKAY, of Brooklyn, and ELIZA M. COX, of the former place. No cards.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

OSGOOD—MCINTIRE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, at Christ's Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, CLIFTON B. OSGOOD and SARAH B., daughter of Maj. Wm. N. McIntire, U. S. A.

POLHEMUS—HERRIMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 17, by Rev. A. A. Willets, HENRY D. POLHEMUS and CARRIE, daughter of Wm. S. Herriman, Esq., all of former place.

POLHEMUS—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Uriah Marvin, assisted by Rev. Charles S. Hageman and Rev. Daniel Lord, Dr. J. O. POLHEMUS and CHRISTINA, daughter of David D. Smith, of Nyack, N. Y.

PATON—BAYLES.—On Thursday, Sept. 17, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., by Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., ROBERT L. S. PATON and HENRIETTA, daughter of James Bayles, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

POST—READ.—In Georgetown, D. C., on Thursday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Wm. A. Harris, Rev. GEORGE E. POST, of New-York, and SARAH, daughter of Robert Read, of Georgetown.

QUACKINBUSH—WATERHOUSE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, at the Third Universalist Church, by Rev. Moses Ballou, DAVID QUACKINBUSH, of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., and LIZZIE, daughter of John Waterhouse, of this City.

STEWART—GIBSON.—By Rev. J. A. McGill, on Thursday, Sept. 17, at the house of James Patterson, No. 240 East 6th-st., Mr. ROBERT STEWART and MARGARET GIBSON, both of this City.

DIED.

JENNINGS.—On Thursday, Sept. 17, EVELYN, youngest daughter of Joseph J. and Rachel Jennings, aged 1 year, 8 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Keystone Lodge, No. 235, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 107 Allen-st., on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 20, at 1½ o'clock.

KOHLSAAT.—In New-Brighton, S. I., on Thursday, Sept. 17, EMMA AUGUSTE, youngest daughter of John C. and Bertha Kohlsaat, aged 5 years and 10 months.

MONTGOMERY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, of dysentery, ANDREW BENJAMIN MONTGOMERY, youngest son of Thomas and Jane C. Montgomery, aged 11 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 96 West 10th-st., this day, (Friday,) Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock.

NORRIS.—In Harlem, suddenly, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, GEORGE W. NORRIS, in the 46th year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 117th-st., near Avenue A, on Friday morning, Sept. 18, at 8 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Newark for interment.

PARK.—In Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 16, MARY DELAVAN, wife of Joseph Park, Sr., in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence.

STEVENS.—In Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 17, Col. LINUS W. STEVENS, late of New-York, aged 70 years.

His relatives, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Collegiate Church, in Lafayette-place, New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

TRACY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, ANNA WOODRUFF, eldest daughter of the late George H. and Helen E. Tracy, in the 27th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Sept. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 130 West 34th-st.

UNCKLES.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, ELIZABETH, wife of W. B. Unckles, and daughter of the late Henry Peircey, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 High-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 18, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 489.—Sept. 17, 1863.
68, 76, 40, 22, 17, 74, 26, 10, 5, 7, 21, 73, 4.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 490.—Sept. 17, 1863.
54, 35, 69, 47, 59, 50, 24, 67, 1, 12, 45, 40.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of Sept. 4, 1863, No. 14,853 drew $100,000, No. 13,055 drew $50,000, No. 19,807 drew $30,000, No. 27,091 drew $10,000, No. 22,488 drew $5,000—being the four capital prizes. Thirty per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
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CONSULTING ROOMS NO. 835 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF THIRTEENTH-ST.
Patients from abroad will please give full particulars of their diseases.

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of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed.
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Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

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An elegant assortment of English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Parlor Door Mats, Druggets 4 yards wide, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Oil-Cloths, from 3 feet to 24 feet wide, at greatly reduced prices. All goods are guaranteed. Be particular and look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, sign of the large Golden Eagle.

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For man's power, woman's glory,
Through me glows the essence fine,
That for Eve's full locks in Eden
Dripp'd from every flowery shrine;
O, how Adam prized the treasure,
How he gloated on each curl,
Flowing, soft as angel's plumage,
Round her perfect brow of pearl!

Would you have this power, this glory?
Would you laugh at changing time?
Would you dread not blighting fever,
Or the aridness of clime?
Would you be like your first parents,
With a glorious crown of hair,
Waving, curling, glowing o'er you,
In the dryest, darkest air.

Hate you scurf's disease and dandruff?
Love you cleanliness like those
Who made their exquisite toilet
Long ago by Eden's rose?
Wish you for the perfect beauty?
Pine you for the fadeless glow?
Then without a doubt of triumph
To my guardian STERLING go!
DR. H. H. STERLING,
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Combine more good qualities than any other range in use. They are economical in the consumption of coal, easily kept in repair, have an open fire for roasting, and are sure bakers.
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COMMISSION DEALERS IN STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES,
Have removed their office to No. 30 Wall-st., first floor, rear room—next door to the United States Treasury.

The office of the United States Prize Commissioners is removed to No. 30 Wall-st., rear office.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 28, 1863, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the procurement of substitutes for certain citizens of the City and County of New-York, which have been or may hereafter be drafted to serve in the Army of the Union during the existing war and for other purposes."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on and after SATURDAY, the 29th of August, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively; and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before Sept. 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Aug 28, 1863.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

Having been appointed agents for the United States 5-20 Loan, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the above Bonds at par. Interest in gold, commencing on the day of deposit. Orders accompanied by draft on this City will receive our prompt attention.
PARKE & BOWDOIN.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD CO., CINCINNATI, Sept. 16, 1863.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a meeting of Stockholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company, in Cincinnati, for the purpose of voting on contracts between this Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and between this Company and the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroad Companies.

A full attendance, either in person or by proxy, of the Stockholders is desirable.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

BEEBEE, HODGES & CO.,
BROKERS,
No. 42 Exchange-place.
Gold, Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities, &c., bought and sold on commission.
Dividends collected.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books in the City of New-York will be closed from and after the 23d day of September inst., until the 9th day of October next.
J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y., PROV. & BOSTON R. R. CO.,
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 12, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held in the Company's office in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of Sept. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 24th to the 30th of Sept.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the securities of the above-named Company, including stockholders and floating debt creditors, are requested to sign the terms of reorganization and to assign their bonds, evidences of indebtedness and certificates of stock to the undersigned, on or before the 10th day of October, 1863, in order to participate in the purchase of the road.
CHARLES MORAN, Purchaser,
No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, WATERTOWN, Aug. 15, 1863.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE increased Stock of this Company will be opened on the 20th inst., at the People's Bank, New-York, and will remain open for thirty days. Terms and conditions of subscription may be learned at the People's Bank, of the Hon. H. ALEXANDER, jr., Springfield, Massachusetts, and at this office.
Signed,
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Second-av Railroad Company, held on the 8th instant, JOHN RILEY, Esq., was elected President, in place of D. M. HUGHES, resigned, and D. M. HUGHES was elected Vice-President, in place of M. J. SHELDON, resigned.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.—An installment of EIGHTY DOLLARS on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the first instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio.—7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT two certificates of stock in New-Haven Railroad Company, viz., No. 29, 100 shares, July 7, 1848; No. 113, 20 shares, Dec. 1, 1851—issued in name of ANDREW RITCHIE—have been lost or mislead, and that application has been made for the substitution of certificates of stock in lieu thereof.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank, of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—STEUBENVILLE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—All bondholders of Steubenville and Indiana Railroad County Bonds are requested to meet the Trustees at the office of Wilbur & Price, No. 25 Pine-st., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., for consultation on business of importance to their interests.
JEREMIAH WILBUR,
H. M. ALEXANDER,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1863. Trustees.

AMERICAN AND CONTINENTAL FIRE Insurance Scrip wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of $3 per share (Ten Per Cent.,) free from Government tax, payable on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 11, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on the 15th inst.
O. M. BEACH, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
PRIZE STEAMER DOLPHIN.
1,868 BALES
UPLAND AND SEA ISLAND COTTON.
45 BARRELS
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
37 BARRELS
RESIN.
80 PACKAGES
SUNDRIES.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by the Honorable District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
THE
PRIZE STEAMER DOLPHIN,
Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.
ALSO,
Cargo—Prize Steamer JAMES BATTLE.
758 Bales Upland Cotton.
12 Half-Bales Upland Cotton
5 Pockets.
37 Barrels Resin.
18 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
Cargo—Prize Schooner FROLIC.
99 Bales Upland Cotton.
57 Bales Sea Island Cotton.
23 Packages Sea Island Cotton.
Marked—F. H. (FORT HENRY.)
6 Bales Cotton.
5 Round Bales Sea Island Cotton.
3 Half-round Bales Sea Island Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Steamer ALICE VIVIAN.
524 Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner LADY MARIA.
11 Round Bales Upland Cotton.
2 Half-Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner JULIA.
28 Bales Upland Cotton.
Marked—D. S. (DE SOTO,)
114 Bales Upland Cotton,
4 Bags Upland Cotton.
Marked—H. H. (HENDRICK HUDSON,)
137 Bales Upland Cotton,
2 Half Bales Upland Cotton,
2 Bags Cotton.
Marked—U. (UNKNOWN,)
6 Pkgs. Sea Island Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner ANN,
7 Square Bales Upland Cotton,
10 Round Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner BLAZER,
13 Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner KATE,
1 Bale Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner MARIA,
19 Bales Upland Cotton,
20 Bags Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Steamer PLANTER,
19 Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize sloop SOUTHERN STAR,
16 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
Marked—S. A. G. (SAGAMORE,)
11 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
Cargo—Prize steamer VICTOR,
80 Pkgs. Assorted Cargo, Liquors, Cigars, Shoes, Tea, &c. (These goods may be examined on Monday, Sept. 21, by cards from Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st.)
From SUNDRY PRIZE VESSELS,
11 Sextants, 7 Quadrants, 5 Pistols, 2 Compasses, 1 Barometer, 4 Spy Glasses, 5 Navigators, Water Casks, &c.

Catalogues and samples of Cotton at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., on Monday, the 21st inst.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal
Southern District of Florida.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE—PEREMPTORY SALE.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SILVER PLATE, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock.

All the superb and costly furniture, paintings, statuary and works of art, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c., contained in the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av. The auctioneer calls the special attention of the public to this sale, as being the largest and richest assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. The furniture was all made for the present owner, and is in good order. The whole will be peremptorily and absolutely sold, without reserve, consisting of rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany parlor, library, dining-room and chamber furniture of the best description, together with beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, china and silver ware, cut glass ware, ivory table cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c., being the contents of the above five-story residence. Particulars in catalogues on morning of sale. No postponement. Cartmen will be in attendance to cart, pack or ship goods for purchasers.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER AND SOMEVILLE WILL SELL at Auction, FRIDAY, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the late residence of Jas. S. Petrie, deceased, No. 159 West 11th-st., by order of Executors. Household furniture, consisting of English velvet, brussels, and tapestry carpets, crimson brocatel and lace curtains, gilt frame pier mirrors, oil-paintings and engravings, covered rosewood parlor suite in crimson brocatel, marble-top center and side tables, bronze and ormolu chandeliers and brackets, 2 black walnut extension tables, black walnut dining chairs, mahogany secretary bookcase, bronze and china mantel ornaments, mahogany and black walnut bedroom suites, blue enameled cottage suites, best hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, King & Son's patent chair, oil-cloths, velvet stair carpets and rods, glassware, crockery and kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.,
Family close carriage, in good order, belonging to a gentleman gone to Europe, and was made in Europe.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.
POLICE AUCTION SALE.—A HORSE AND cart will be sold at the Metropolitan Stable, corner of Prince and Crosby sts., on MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1863, to pay expenses for keeping the same.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CORNER G AND 22D STS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Quartermaster's Warehouse, on the square between E and F and 21st and 22d sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., a large lot of Quartermaster's stores condemned as unfit for public service, consisting in part of Scrap iron and Leather, Saddles, Bridles, parts of Harness and Wagons, Tents, Tools and Implements. Terms cash in Government funds.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. H. TOMPKINS,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of unclaimed goods to be sold at auction by order of Hiram Barney, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway. Catalogues now ready.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SHOW-CASES.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders executed. HOFFMAN & FERSH, 132 Chatham-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE.

MADISON-AV.—Four-story brown stone, 30 feet wide, with furniture.

LAFAYETTE-PLACE—An extra wide house, 28x100, lot 28x150, with stable, and furniture complete.

SIXTEENTH-ST.—Near Union-square—House 40 ft. wide, with stable.

For full particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A COSTLY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Being about to go abroad for an indefinite period, for the health of my family, I offer my residence, situated on the best part of Murray Hill, for sale at less than cost, either with or without the stable, horses, carriages, &c., and additional grounds; also, with or without the furniture, or any part of it. In point of conscientious character, the improvements throughout are not and cannot be excelled; while for costliness, taste and convenience, it is believed they will compare favorably with any in this City. To a gentleman of large fortune this is an opportunity which will be found worthy of attention. I can be addressed to the care of Mr. WARD McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st., or application may be made to him for any additional particulars.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1¼ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON CARLTON-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., those four magnificently finished brown-stone front houses, with all the modern improvements. Size of houses 20x45 feet, with extension lots 20x100 feet. Price $9,000. Part of purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage. Location most desirable. Must be sold for one-third less than New-York prices. Apply to THOMAS FAGAN, on the premises.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LEASE.—A furnished mansion and country seat of great beauty, within one hour of the City, to lease for two or three years to a small family. The mansion is large and well furnished. Gardener's lodge, large stables, carriage-house, and 14 acres in ornamental grounds and garden. Rent $1,500 per annum. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler, in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, in thirty minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE AND brick basement, containing ten rooms and cellar, well finished, with modern improvements, size of lot 25x100, situated on 144th-st., North New-York, first house east of Boston-road, (3d-av.,) will be sold cheap, and but little money wanted. Inquire of J. S. MARINO, Railroad-av., between 7th and 8th sts., Morrisania.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE, two first-class four-story brown-stone front houses, English basements, with all the modern improvements; rooms richly frescoed or papered; location unsurpassed, being in 21st-st., facing Gramercy Park; terms easy. Apply to WM. MACGEORGE, Jr., No. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN HARLEM, ON 125th-st., near 7th-av., a two-story and attic double brick house, a carriage house, and four lots of ground, with shrubbery, flowers and small fruits—a rare opportunity to obtain a choice private residence near Central Park. Price $14,000; rent $800. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a first-class 4-story brown-stone English basement house, elegantly furnished, and in complete order throughout, with immediate possession. Price, with furniture, $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS OR BONDS—A fine 3-story brick house, with two stores on the first floor, situated in the business street of the village of Tarrytown, now leased to a good tenant, paying 9 per cent. on the investment.
NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—268 ACRES IN Broome County, one mile from Erie Railroad station, at village of Deposit, offered in exchange for house in or near Brooklyn, or for a small country place a few hours' ride from New-York. Apply at No. 61 Broad-st., up stairs. CHARLES CARTER.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 88 East 10th-st., opposite Dr. Tyng's Rectory. House 20 feet wide, 4 stories, with modern improvements. Possession with two days' notice. Price $11,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE FAMILY MANSION, with six lots of ground, to which is attached a garden and stable, situated in a pleasant part of the City; would make a most desirable residence for a large family, or for a family hotel. Terms easy, and price low.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NEAT TWO-STORY double cottage, 16 rooms, large, fine yard, fruit, shade, &c., beautifully situated at Hastings, convenient to depot; fine river view.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, a house desirably situated in Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements, and adjacent to Wall and South Ferries. Apply at No. 42 Spruce-st., up stairs.

TO BROKERS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A plot of ground in the lower part of the City, from 100 to 200 feet square. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET or lease at Orange—(owner going abroad.) About an acre of land and carriage-house; dwelling-house has furnace, gas and water-closet; is completely and handsomely furnished, piano, &c.; convenient to depot; rent $75 per month. Inquire of EFFINGHAM T. HYATT, No. 5 Beekman-st., over the Park Bank, or of HENRY B. BLACKWELL, Land Agent, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the town of Greenwich, Conn., containing 8 acres, tastefully laid out and filled with shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees of the best varieties. House modern—built in the most approved style, with all the conveniences of a City residence—delightfully situated, overlooking the Sound.
J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NEAR WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., a fine country residence; an acre of ground, on which is a good house, with cut-kitchen, in all ten rooms; fine well, and with plenty of fruit, grapevines, &c.; fine kitchen and flower garden; on a good stage route and near railroad. Terms easy. Would rent to a good tenant. H. P. SPOONER, City Bank, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT A BARGAIN, IN YONKERS, either furnished or unfurnished, a pleasant house, with modern conveniences, five minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad depot. For further particulars, inquire of E. TREMAINE, No. 22 William-st., or J. W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Pine-st., or at Getty House, Yonkers.

$7,000.—FINE MODERN RESIDENCE, (14 rooms) 28 acres fine cultivated land, good outbuildings and tenant house, well fruited, shaded &c. Elevated and desirable location, near depot, 16 miles in New-Jersey.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No 156 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., THIRTEEN miles from Jersey City, a country residence, five minutes' walk from depot, newly built, two stories high, with attic and basement. Lot 68x250. Situation healthy. Price very low. Inquire at Room No. 24, No. 61 William st., of WM. B. DANA.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE, first-class modern house, and five acres of land, well shaded and fruited; one hour from City Hall, and four minutes' walk from depot. Terms liberal. Inquire of HENRY CRANE, No. 23 9th-st., or J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, TEN acres of choice land, barn, granary, outbuildings, a variety of fruit and ornamental trees, in New-Jersey, near the station, one hour from the City. Price $3,000. Inquire of N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEATS AND farms for sale or exchange, in and near Tarrytown, containing from 3 to 100 acres. For particulars apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE house in the country, within one hour of the City, with one or more acres of land, for a careful and responsible tenant. Address, with particulars, J. A., Brooklyn Post-office.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE IN FRANKLIN-court, containing eight rooms, gas and water. Rent $240 per annum. Also, second floor in private house No. 170 East 50th-st., to a small family. Rent $240 per annum. Apply on the premises, or to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

TO LET—ON MURRAY HILL, A FOUR-STORY, brown-stone English basement house, with all the modern improvements, furnace, vault under sidewalk, etc. Apply on the premises, No. 64 East 35th-st., near Park-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIVATE family, No. 41 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; 13 rooms, in good order. Possession Oct. 10. Rent $1,500. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT, and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

METALS.—TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES and Sheet Iron of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON LONG Island, in the town of Huntington, near the village, a farm of 64 acres, all under highest state of cultivation, abounding in fruit of the choicest selection; cottage house, carriage houses, barns and outhouses of every necessary description. The stock and all the tools and implements, if required. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. LEAYCRAFT, No. 72 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, or of D. STRONG, No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, where a map of the farm can be seen, and further particulars had.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN NEW-JERSEY WITH-in two miles of Summit Station, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, consisting of 36½ acres of good land with plenty of fruit, one acre of Lawton blackberries, with a large two-story double house, finished in modern style, situated on the stage road from Summit to New-Providence; good water, out-buildings, &c. For further particulars apply to L. GRIFFIN, New-Providence, Union Co., N. J.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—One of the best farms in the county, 4 miles from Goshen, with good buildings, 2 fine orchards, and well watered. Fine boating and fishing on the Wallkill. Full particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—COM-plete in every respect, in a good neighborhood, and for a small family—from 1st of October to 1st of May. For such, a liberal price will be paid. Also, a stable attached to or not far distant from the house. Address, Box No. 231 Post-Office.

SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES WANTED.—The undersigned have purchasers for first-class houses, between 4th and 6th avs., 20th and 45th sts. Parties having such to dispose of will please leave description at their office, No. 5½ Pine-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

STORE WANTED.—THE WHOLE OR PART of one, or an office suitable for a watchmaker—Fulton, John, Nassau-st. or Maiden-lane preferred. Address Box No. 2,642 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO HIRE, UNFURNISHED, A 3½ OR 4-story high stoop house, at least 20 feet wide, between Lexington and 6th-avs., and between 10th and 30th sts. Address J. WEED, No. 68 South-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE UN-dersigned, until MONDAY NOON, Sept. 28, 1863, for furnishing, by contract, the following articles, viz.:
Overcoats, Footmen's.
Overcoats, Mounted.
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Post Order Books.
Post Morning Report Books.
Post Letter Books.
Post Guard Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Target Practice Books.
Inspection Report Books.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will enter into a contract if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

All supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Depot in this City.

Written contracts will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

Bids will be opened Monday, Sept. 28, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Blank forms for Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

By order of
Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 11, 1863.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE UN-designed, until WEDNESDAY NOON, Sept. 23, 1863, for furnishing, by contract, the following articles to wit:
Brown Drills, Standard, 37 inches wide.
Brown Drills, Standard, ordinary width.
Cotton Duck, 8 oz., 10 oz., 12 oz., and 15 oz.
Drum Heads, Snare.
Drum Heads, Batter.
Drum Cords.
Army Cloth, Dark Blue, Standard.
Felling Axes.
Sashes, Worsted.
Recruiting Flags.
Recruiting Flags, Halliards.
Storm Flags.
Storm Flags, Halliards.
Fifes.
Chevrons, Sergeants,—Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry.
Chevrons, Corporals,—Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will enter into a contract if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

All supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Depot in this city.

Written contracts will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Blank forms of Proposal, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, July 24, 1863.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance in steam vessels of a monthly mail, between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and *vice versa*, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22 Vic. ch. 48, "to promote steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 23 Vic. ch. 11, an act in aid of the aforesaid 22 Vic. ch 48.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT.—PROPOSALS are solicited at this office for the furnishing of ROOFING FELT, in considerable quantities, as it may be required from time to time in the construction of cavalry stables and barracks.

The felt to be delivered at the wharf of the Cavalry Depot, at Gisboro Point, near this City.

Bidders are requested to send with their bids samples of the quality of felt they propose to furnish.

The felt will be subject to inspection on delivery.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Cavalry Bureau.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Sept. 12, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 23d DAY OF SEPTEMBER, instant, for one thousand barrels navy pork, and seven hundred barrels navy beef. The beef, pork and barrels to conform to the navy standard, with the exception of iron hoops, the same to be delivered at the Brooklyn Yard within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of proposal, and then undergo the usual inspection of the Yard.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn. To be delivered as early as practicable, bidders to state the time of deliveries.

2,000 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 lbs. meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.

50,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

50,000 pounds first quality canvased sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The bacon and hams are to be packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops; or if in bulk, may be delivered at such points in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, as may be designated.

100 barrels first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat, in full hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

300,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of four styles, as follows:

1. Green, in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.
2. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.
3. Roasted, in double sacks as above.
4. Roasted and Ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full-chop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

10,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ¼ Souchong, ¼ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be marked on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop-marks, price and quantity offering.

Bidders are requested not to offer more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

1,000,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry, raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Tea and Sugar must be in neat boxes of cardboard or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT SEAMLESS SACK MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale their Patent Seamless Sack Manufactory, consisting of two cotton mills of ninety looms, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing their patent seamless sacks, also a bleachery, printing press, together with their entire water power and tenement houses.

The sacks are manufactured under letters patent issued Oct. 30, 1855, with an improved addition thereto annexed July 8, 1856; another addition thereto, annexed March 3, 1857. Two-thirds of the patent is owned by the subscribers, and will be sold with the above-named property. The remaining one-third interest can be purchased at a reasonable price.

The above valuable and desirable property is situated in the village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York State, one-fourth of a mile from the depot of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, on the Kayaderosseras Creek, and will be sold at very reasonable rates.

A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Address
JAMES M. COOK & SAMUEL H. COOK,
Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

THE PATENT RIGHT TO BE SOLD FOR America, of two most valuable machines for the manufacture of an article of enormous consumption, and now in operation in one of the largest Wax Wood and Fusee manufactories in England. These machines are for filling and dipping matches, inexpensive and self-acting, the use of which in manufacturing at least 800 per cent. in labor alone can be saved, independent of a further 10 per cent. in material. The advantages gained by working these machines are the absence of a phosphorous disease, great saving of labor and material, and the most inexperienced can work them. Address BELL & BLACK, No. 15 Bow-lane, Cheapside, London.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain; during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.
DR. HOYT, Dentist,
No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Extract teeth without the slightest pain. Dr. COLTON, who originated and first demonstrated the value of the NITROUS OXIDE as an anæsthetic, having had twenty years' experience with the gas, will administer it in person. Instructions, with the right apparatus furnished to dentists, on very reasonable terms, with a certificate of ability. OFFICE No. 22 BOND-ST.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

I CAN POSITIVELY EXTRACT TEETH without a particle of pain, and never fail, by the use of my improved Nitrous Oxide Gas, (or oxygenated air.) It is pleasant to take and decidedly beneficial to any one having weak lungs. Beautiful full and partial sets of teeth inserted at the most reasonable rates.
W. C. WREN, Dentist, No. 98 South 6th-st.,
Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburgh.)

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by Nitrous Oxide, at No. 33 3d-av., between 9th and 10th sts., by Dr. J. J. GILLESPIE. Dentists instructed how to make Anesthetic Nitrous Oxide. Apparatus made and fitted up by Dr. GILLESPIE.

REMOVAL.—C. J. EAGLETON, DENTIST, TO No. 38 Clinton-place, near University, (8th-st.,) New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

THE GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER A. B. MAURICE, will unfold the meandering of the past, present and future, covering the whole field of all that relates to your happiness or misery through your whole life; he will bring success out of the most hopeless cases of any undertaking. All who consult him will have good luck through life. Fee—Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Hours until 8 in the evening. No. 126 Bleecker-st., near Wooster.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 75th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure Illustrations upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Diseases and their Consequences, the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the male and female, Latest Researches in Physiology; European Hospital Practice; Quacks, their Recipes and Specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London Treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office 129 Liberty-st.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3—Protected by Royal letters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the "Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris," and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 invigorates the exhausted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, even in the decline of life its rallying powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copavia or cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or any other deleterious ingredient. These admirable remedies are in the agreeable form of a lozenge. In tin cases at $3; four cases in one at $9, or four nine-dollar cases for $27, thereby saving $9. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receipt of amount, forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed and directed, according to the instructions of the writer.

Advice and medical aid as usual at the above medical establishment.

By special appointment, Triesemar is also sold by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedy for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Professor of Midwifery, who has successfully treated all diseases of Females for thirty years, can be consulted, as usual, at No. 162 Chambers-st., or by letter.

Her infallible medicines for either married or single ladies can be sent by mail. Price $5.

N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame RESTELL'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicines or instruments, can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day.
MADAME RESTELL,
Female Physician and Accoucheur.
No. 162 Chambers-st., New-York City.

Ladies who desire board, and the best medical attendance during confinement, can be accommodated.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.
Agent New-York,
Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MRS. MAXWELL, M. D., NO. 6 GREENE-STREET, New-York, takes pleasure in offering her services to the ladies who are suffering from Irregularities, Suppression, &c., from whatever cause produced. In order to extend her sphere of usefulness, she has taken a large house, regardless of expense, and fitted it up as a Lying-in Hospital. There the most perfect secrecy is observed, and all the comforts of home in a sick-room may be found. Also, Female Monthly Pills. Price, $1. And where the children can always be adopted.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

NEW-YORK ELECTROPATHIC AND MEDICAL INSTITUTE, (established 1829,) principal office No. 25 Cooper Union Building. Electricity scientifically applied, instructions given, and reliable medicines for domestic and private use carefully dispensed.
MYERS & PHELPS,
Physicians, Pharmaceutists and Medical Electricians.

SCROFULA, CONSUMPTION, MERCURY and Syphilis eradicated; veronica quinquefolia, Nature's sovereign remedial for purifying the blood.
HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

$60 MANGLES—FOR HOTELS, LAUNDRIES and families. $20, $30, $40, $50, $60. Inquire of JOHN J. WEST, No. 4 Liberty-place, near the New-York Post-office. Discount for the trade.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,

will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, to be followed by the ANGLIA, from Boston, Oct. 6.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $25, $35, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Weds'y, Sept. 23.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wdns'dy, Oct. 7.
EUROPA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednes y, Oct. 14.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Sept. 19
ETNA	Saturday	Sept. 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Oct. 3.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin { $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NOVA SCOTIAN,

Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamship CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY	12th October.
MONDAY	9th November.
MONDAY	7th December.
Passage money—To Nassau, N. P.	$45
Passage money—to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST.

Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA NICARAGUA,

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at noon.
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,

the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. Steamship EVENING STAR, WM. R. BELL, Commander; will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway. N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Oct. 3.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted.) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HOPKINS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1863.
(Signed) HENRY HOPKINS,
GEO. P. PAYSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a Copartnership under the firm of GIDEON POTT & CO., for the transaction of a General Stock and Exchange Commission business, at No. 54 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1863.
(Signed) GIDEON POTT,
GEORGE P. PAYSON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN the undersigned and E. B. KINSHEIMER, in the real estate commission business, under the firm name of J. ADAMS & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1863.

E. FLEISCHMANN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.

FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.
jy 10-law 6m F*

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3¼, 5, 6 and 7¼.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5 5 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12 40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3 30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3.30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 11, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st. at 6:45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M. and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Beekman-street with trap-block.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Eighty-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and on Fifty-fifth street, from Third to Lexington avenues.

For building a receiving basin at the northeast corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Beekman-street, from Park-row to South-street, including the lots on South-street and Park-row, and upon all the intersecting streets to the extent of half the blocks north and south of Beekman-street; also, all the lots fronting on or adjacent to Eighty-fourth-street, on both sides of the way between Third and Fourth avenues; also, all the lots fronting on or adjacent to Fifty-fifth-street, on both sides of the way, between Third and Lexington avenues; also, all the lots fronting on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are effected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 16, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE TO TOBACCO-HOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having tobacco stored in No. 1 Clinton Wharf, Atlantic Dock, that said tobacco is being removed to the Union Stores, Brooklyn. This notice is given that all parties interested may make the necessary change of insurance.

A. S. JARVIS, Inspector,
Office corner Clinton and South sts., New-York.
CITY OF NEW-YORK TOBACCO INSPECTION, Sept. 18, 1863.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD SECOND-HAND rockaway coach. Price $200. Can be seen at WOOD BROTHERS' workshops, No. 865 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TWO-SEAT FAMILY CARRIAGE in excellent order; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 114 Elizabeth-st.

MILITARY.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD,
No. 458 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, CONVENED for the purpose of examining candidates for appointment as Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons to colored troops, meet daily at No. 458 Broome-st.

Candidates for examination are requested to present themselves between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

DRAFTED PARTIES WISHING SUBSTITUTES will be furnished good men immediately by calling at No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 14, and leaving their orders without further trouble.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.—COME AND GET the highest bounties paid at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs. Don't forget the number. Also wanted men for the navy. HENRY JAMES, Agent.

EXEMPTS.—DRAFTED EXEMPTS CAN HAVE their papers prepared at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor, over Park Bank.

MILITARY.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

$300 IN CASH PAID TO THE SUBSTITUTE BEFORE HE LEAVES THE ROOM.

Apply to the County Substitute and Relief Committee, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st., Supreme Court Rooms, up stairs.

HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

By order of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.

CORNELIUS CORSON, } Clerks.
GEO. F. THOMPSON,

NEW-YORK COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Committee hereby give notice that they have fixed their office at the Supreme Court Rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st., up stairs, and that said office will be open daily at 9 o'clock A. M., until the business for which the Committee was organized is disposed of.

The Committee also give notice that no applications for the payment of substitute or relief money will be entertained until the District Board of Enrollment have examined and accepted the person drafted into the United States service, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

The certificate of acceptance by the District Board of Enrollment must be presented to this committee.

The following Rules and regulations have been adopted in relation to drafted persons in indigent circumstances, who have families dependent upon them for support:

I. The term "citizen," employed in the fourth and seventh sections of the Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, embraces all residents of this City and County liable to draft and service under the Act of Congress.

II. The words "having a family depending on him for support," which occur in the fourth section of the Ordinance aforesaid, and their equivalent as used in the seventh section of said Ordinance, are construed to mean and include the following cases, that is to say:

1. A man having a wife and child or children,
2. A man having a wife only,
3. A man having children, whose wife is dead,
4. A man having a parent or parents, or other near relatives, for whom he habitually provides.

} Who are wholly dependent upon him for support.

III. Drafted persons in indigent circumstances, situated as above, who upon inspection by the Board of Enrollment are found liable to serve, and who shall elect to serve, and actually be mustered into the service of the United States, on applying to this Committee, and satisfying them in regard to the above points, will be furnished with a certificate as provided in the fourth section of the Ordinance, which will entitle their families to the amount of relief therein expressed, not exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars, which will be paid by the Comptroller in such installments, and at such times, as will, in his judgment, best afford the assistance needed by such families.

IV. In case any such indigent drafted person whose liability to serve has been determined by the action of the Board of Enrollment has a family depending upon him for support, who are in such a condition as to render it, in the opinion of the Substitute and Relief Committee, a case of peculiar hardship for him to leave them, and he shall be unable to procure a substitute within the time required, he may report the fact to said Committee, and on their being satisfied in regard to it, and particularly that he has used his best endeavors to obtain a substitute, they will furnish him a certificate to be presented to the Comptroller, who will thereupon pay to the proper officer of the Government the sum necessary to obtain his exemption from the draft.

V. In all cases of application for the payment of money to substitutes for the drafted persons hereinafter specified, the Committee will require the following particulars, that is to say:

POLICEMEN will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth:

1. Their residence, giving the Ward, and the name and number of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment, and found to be liable to perform military duty under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., passed March 3, 1863.
4. The date of his appointment as a member of the Metropolitan Police, and the place and Precinct within the City and County of New-York where the applicant is stationed and performs Police duty, and the date when he was so stationed or detailed.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the Captain or other commanding officer of the Precinct to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the President of the Board of Police.

FIREMEN and Exempt Firemen performing active duty will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed or sworn to by them, setting forth—

1. Their residence, giving the Ward, and the number and name of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. Their occupation.
4. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment and found to be liable to perform military duty under the Act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1863.
5. The name of the engine, hook and ladder or hose company of which they are members, or in which they perform duty, and the date when they were elected as such members, or became attached to such company, and whether or not they perform active duty in the Fire Department.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the foreman and secretary of the company to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true; and this certificate must be countersigned by the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department.

MILITIAMEN will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth—

1. Their residence, giving the Ward, and the name and number of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment and found to be liable to perform military duty under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces," &c., passed March 3, 1863.
4. The name of the company and regiment, or other military organization within the City and County of New-York to which the applicant belongs, and the date when he became a member of such company and organization, also his present rank.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the commandant of the company to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true; and this certificate must be countersigned by the Colonel or other commanding officer of the regiment or other organization.

VI. The moneys authorized by the ordinance to be paid for substitutes, as above, will be paid to such substitutes respectively, or their duly authorized agents, at the office of the Comptroller, or such other place or places as he may designate, immediately upon their furnishing him with satisfactory evidence of their acceptance and actual muster into the service.

☞ Blank forms of application for relief under the ordinance may be obtained either at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, or at the Committee Rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee.

GEO. F. THOMPSON, } Clerks.
CORNELIUS CORSON,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

NEW-YORK COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

NAMES AND PLACES OF MEETING OF AUXILARY COMMITTEES.

The Committee announce hereby that, in pursuance of their request, made on the 2d instant, the Chairman of the Republican Central and Tammany Hall General Committees, have each selected one gentleman in each Ward to meet daily at same place in their respective Wards, and give information and instruction to drafted persons desiring the aid of this Committee, and that the several Ward Committees named in the annexed list have agreed to the places and times of meetings, as also shown in connection with the said list.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Committee.

C. CORSON, } Clerks.
G. F. THOMPSON,

WARD AUXILIARY COMMITTEES.

Ward.	Republicans.	Democrats.
1	James Marshall.	John Fox.
2	Matthew C. Fordham.	Patrick McMahon.
3	John M. Costa.	John Hurley.
4	Henry H. Heu'at.	John Y. Savage, Sr.
5	Joseph B. Taylor.	John Healy.
6	Owen W. Brennan.	William Nealis.
7	Charles H. Hall.	Patrick H. Keenan.
8	John I. Sillcocks.	Ralph Bogert.
9	James W. Booth.	Charles J. Chipp.
10	David Miller.	Moses D. Gale.
11	Edward W. Collin.	Francis I. A. Boole.
12	Isaac B. Batchelor.	Jacob M. Long.
13	Henry A. Smith.	James Mahan.
14	E. A. Willoughby.	James Hayes.
15	Abraham Lent.	Jas. J. Gumbleton.
16	Hugh Gardner.	Michael Halpin.
17	Wm. A. Smalley.	John Ryan.
18	John D. Ottiwell.	John Nesbitt.
19	Henry J. Armstrong.	Terence Farley.
20	John V. Gridley.	James Casey.
21	James Owens.	James Mahoney.
22	Wm. Allen.	Alexander Ward.

Ward.	Places of Meeting.	Hours of Meeting
1	No. 109 Greenwich-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
2	No. 70 Cliff-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
3	No. 106 Barclay-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
4	No. 5 Duane-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
5	Fifth Ward Hotel	7 to 9 A. M. and 5 to 9 P. M.
6	No. 69 Centre-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
7	No. 173 Madison-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
8	No. 339 Hudson-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
9	No. 684 Greenwich-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
10	No. 81 Ludlow-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
11	No. 104 Avenue C.	5 to 9 P. M.
12	Corner 127th-st. and 3d-av.	5 to 9 P. M.
13	No. 39 Willett-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
14	No. 47 Marion-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
15	Corner of Bowery and Houston-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
16	No. 92 9th-av.	5 to 9 P. M.
17	No. 208 1st-av.	5 to 9 P. M.
18	No. 210 3d-av.	5 to 9 P. M.
19	54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. (Ahler's)	8 to 10 A. M. and 5 to 9 P. M.
20	34th-st. and 8th-av., Continental Hall	5 to 9 P. M.
21	32d-st. and 4th-av.	5 to 9 P. M.
22		5 to 9 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES A situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; can refer to the lady with whom she has lived for the last three years and six months. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted by a very trustworthy and experienced girl, as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family; is an efficient, substantial and valuable servant; 2½ years' reference to a Brooklyn family. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Hillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable girl as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, in the back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted as cook, washer and ironer; has five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 358 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 490 6th-av., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABle girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing. Call at 168 8th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted, by a middle-aged woman of practical experience, capable of taking the entire charge of a household. References of the highest respectability. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Port Chester, Westchester County, New-York.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY an American lady, a situation as housekeeper, or saleswoman in a fancy store; is fully competent in either positions; high salary not so much an object as a pleasant home; reference satisfactory. Address A. M., No. 803 Broadway, N. Y., for three days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation to assist in general housework, by a young woman who can wash and iron well. Apply at No. 16 Gramercy-park, Thursday and Friday, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted for a respectable, intelligent, Protestant woman, as infant's or children's nurse; will be found a most responsible and valuable servant with young children; has excellent reference and dislikes changing, having lived 10 years in one family. Apply at No. 106 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as first-class waitress; would be willing to do chamberwork and waiting. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 290 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

SALES LADIES.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO first-class sales ladies, with good references; permanent employment; good wages. Address, by letter, FREDERICK LOESER & CIE, No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COPYIST.—A LADY, HAVING TEN YEARS' experience as a law and medical copyist, is desirous of procuring papers to copy. Address R. Y. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, to go to California with a lady or family; is capable of filling any situation. The best of reference. Can be seen at any time at No. 217 Mott-st., near Spring-st., third floor, Room No. 8.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT—No. 950 Broadway, near 22d-st., has the largest number of the best situations and highest wages. Wanted, cooks of the best class, English and all nations. Also, domestics of every calling, at No. 950 Broadway.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—A young man, aged 19 years, wishes to get a situation as assistant bookkeeper in some dry goods or mercantile house; is perfectly competent of keeping books by double entry; can bring the best of references, and lives with his parents. Salary expected moderate. Address A. D., Box No. 190 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN OF FIRST-RATE business habits and undoubted character, desires a situation in some wholesale dry goods house; has had 4½ years' experience in the retail business; can influence some trade. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man a situation as coachman; willing to make himself generally useful; best City and country reference. Apply for two days at No. 15 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable colored man a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches. Good City reference from his last place. Call or address, for 3 days, No. 406 Broadway, in the carriage warehouse.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who has lived with families of the highest standing in society in this City; can give the highest City reference from first and last employer. Address M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or can be seen at McNicolas' livery-stable, No. 25 East 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a reliable, steady, married man, (no family,) as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly, and can produce the best of reference. Call on, or address HOWARD, No. 349 Broadway, in the harness store, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent single man as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good references for the City or country. Address J. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN ENGLISH MARried man wishes a situation as coachman, or has no objection to take charge of saddle-horses, which he is well used to; good reference given. Address R. S., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man, as assistant book-keeper or clerk in a wholesale store, manufactory or office. Salary not as much an object as a permanent situation. Address JOHN, Box No. 111 *Times* Office, for one week.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPErience in bank and banking business, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a bank, banking-house or counting-room, as an assistant. The best of reference can be given. Address C. F., Box No. 1,494 Post-office, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

997 CLOAK-MAKERS WANTED.

We can give immediate and steady work and the highest pay to first-rate experienced hands, both basters and finishers. Also, operators on Grover & Baker's machines. Apply this day at the cloak manufactory, rear entrance. ALLEN & PAINE, No. 384 Broadway.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN as gardener, Protestant, English, Scotch or German, of strictly good habits, and fully understands taking charge of a kitchen garden; also horse and cow. Address W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER WANTED.—A MARRIED man, with small family; one who understands hothouses, lawns, &c. One with best recommendations will apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, from 11 to 3.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GIRL, as nurse and chambermaid; one fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; must have City references. Apply at No. 132 Vanderbilt-av., second door from Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

A COOK, SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a cook, seamstress and chambermaid. To competent persons good wages will be given. Call at No. 124 Front-st., near Wall, from 11 to 1 o'clock, or 4 to 5 in the afternoon.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer for a small family. Good reference required. Call at No. 130 West 45th-st., basement door.

A COOK—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOman as cook. Inquire at No. 100 West 14th-st., from 1 to 2 o'clock.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A FRENCH lady's maid, who can dress hair; she must speak English, and have City recommendations. None others need apply. Call at No. 18 West 27th-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS waiter. Inquire at Sweeny's Hotel.

MILLINERS WANTED.—SOME GOOD MILliners wanted. Apply before 9 o'clock A. M., or after 6 o'clock P. M., at No. 1,117 BROADWAY, corner of 25th-st. J. BLUXOME.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—ONE WHO has had experience, and can take entire charge in a private family, and be companionable to an invalid lady. Address Box 1,123 City Post-office, giving particulars and reference.

A LIGHT PORTER.—WANTED, A YOUNG man as light porter in the wholesale business, where an opportunity may be had to learn the trade. Good references required. Call at No. 36 Church-st., from 8 to 10 A. M., Friday.

PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS COOKS, and cooks to assist with the washing and ironing, also girls for general housework, are wanted for private families in City and country, at the Servants' large Institute, No. 126 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

BOY WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISsion house, 14 to 16 years old. Address, with reference, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A CANVASSER FOR A FIRE INsurance Company. Applicants will give their names, address and references. None need apply without unexceptional references. Address Box No. 2,904, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A BRIGHT BOY TO DO COPYING and make himself generally useful. Apply on Saturday, Sept. 19, from 12 to 1, at No. 900 Broadway, entrance in 20th-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR COLORED GIRL, TO do general housework in a private family. Inquire, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at No. 149 East 48th-st.

WANTED.—A GOOD FARMER, WITH OR WITHout a family, will find a situation by addressing FARMER, Box No. 206 *Times* office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE GHOST TRIUMPHANT!
The manager is happy to announce that his agent,
Mr. JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr.,
now in London in pursuit of novelties for the Museum, has sent over the original and only genuine
SPECTRAL ILLUSION,
THE GHOST!
THE GHOST!
which is produced with the most
PERFECT SUCCESS,
the spectre standing out clear and distinct,
WALKING ABOUT THE STAGE,
visible to every eye, and from every part of the house.
THE MOST PERFECT GHOST
yet introduced in this country.
It is produced
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½.
It is introduced in
SEVEN DISTINCT TABLEAUX,
in the intensely interesting and appropriate
GERMAN ROMANTIC DRAMA,
BRUNHILDA;
BRUNHILDA;
BRUNHILDA;
Or,
WAKE NOT THE DEAD,
which is produced by
THE FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY,
under the direction of E. F. Tayler, Stage Manager.
THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON
having just opened, with a
LARGE AND TALENTED COMPANY,
embracing many new names, in addition to numerous old favorites.
WITH FULL ORCHESTRA,
NEW SCENERY AND DECORATIONS,
the entire Museum having been thoroughly renovated, the auditorium newly cushioned and carpeted, the Manager flatters himself that
THE AMERICAN MUSEUM
will continue to be the
FAVORITE PLACE OF FAMILY RESORT;
that his patrons will find it
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PLACE IN THE CITY;
that they will here get
THE BEST RETURN FOR THEIR MONEY;
get more amusement and recreation for 25 cents than they can find elsewhere for four times that amount.
THE GHOST!
will not only appear
SEVEN TIMES IN THE ABOVE DRAMA,
but
FIVE DISTINCT GHOSTS!
ALL AT ONE TIME!!
will appear, a thing never before attempted in the world.
In addition to all this the
LAUGHTER-PROVOKING FARCE,
MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE,
will be produced at every performance, beside
DANCES BY MISS WALBY AND ADDIE LEBRUN.
THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO
INDIAN CHIEFS,
INDIAN CHIEFS,
WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
who, though representatives of
THE WARLIKE TRIBES
of the wilds of Minnesota, are, and always have been
STEADFAST FRIENDS OF THE WHITES,
are on exhibition every DAY and EVENING, and at intervals, and on the stage
DURING EACH DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
give a selection from the following characteristic representations of their habits and customs:
RECRUITING DANCE, with Song of Persuasion, and Patriotic Speech by Big Winebago; WAR DANCE, with Song of the War Trail; SCALP DANCE, with Song of Victory; CORN DANCE, with Song of Thanksgiving; PIPE DANCE, with Song of Peace and Good Will; HUNTING DANCE, with Song of the Chase; MOCCASIN GAME, the favorite method of gambling, the Indians being the greatest gamblers in the world.
A LIVING SEA SERPENT.
TROPICAL COLORED FISH,
Just obtained at great expense, including
ANGEL FISH, DOCTOR FISH, COW FISH, SQUIRREL FISH, CRIMSON CAVARETTA, &c., &c.
THE MONSTER PYTHON,
THE DRAGON OF THE EAST,
nearly allied to the Boa; but
THE LARGEST OF THE SNAKE SPECIES
ever seen
ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
A LIVING SHEEP WITH FIVE HORNS.
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION.

FOURTEENTH-STREET.
Opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
UNRIVALED STAR COMBINATION.
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC, ACROBATIC.
THE BEDOUIN ARABS
IN THEIR ASTOUNDING FEATS.
Mlle. SOPHIE SAGRINO.
In her Marvelous, Renowned and Daring Equestrian Performances.
M. SAGRINO and his Trick-horse VICTORIA.
Mr. EATON STONE, the BROTHERS TELINTUS,
Herr MOLIQUE and SON, Mr. JAS. COOK.
AND ALL THE GREAT STARS OF THE ARENA,
IN A SURPASSINGLY GREAT
AND MATCHLESS ENTERTAINMENT!
AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock; admission 25 cents, children 15 cents.
EVENING, at 8 o'clock, admission 25 cents and 50 cents.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY DAY.
NOTICE.
ON MONDAY,
YOUNG NICOLO,
the most wonderful flying trapez performer, and the great and only rival in Paris of
THE RENOWNED LEOTARD,
will positively make his first appearance in America in his marvelous feat of
ZAMPILAEROSTATION.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT AND WELL-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with good board, at No. 5 St. Luke's-place (Leroy-st.) Location pleasant and convenient.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, on a pleasant locality near Broadway. Terms must be reasonable. None but those whose houses are kept neatly need apply. Address, stating particulars, D. H. T., No. 609 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter, from the 1st of October; location, 7th and 10th avs., 21st and 28th sts.—23d-st. preferred—in a private family. Address BENTON, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family, where a comfortable room with all conveniences, may be had on moderate terms. Address Box No. 384 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED FOR SEVERAL YOUNG gentlemen, between 14th and 30th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. Apply to THOMAS DENHAM, at the College corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—FURnished bedroom and adjoining sitting room to let to a single gentleman, with or without breakfast, in 22d-st., near 6th-av. Rooms furnished with special regard to comfort; contain every improvement and convenience. No other boarders. Family small. A permanent arrangement only made. Address B., Box No. 2,346 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING TWO large rooms to spare, would let them with board; very pleasant location; all modern improvements; references required. Apply at No. 124 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO or three pleasant rooms with board, furnished or unfurnished; location desirable. Apply at No. 203 West 32d-st., or address Box No. 2,406 Post-office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—VERY PLEASANT rooms may be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE FRONT ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor and two on the fourth can be had, with breakfast and tea, at 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

NEW LOCK-STITCH MACHINE, NO.

No. 495 BROADWAY.

This is the best and cheapest Machine

FOR TAILORS' USE

Ever produced. Price, $45.

DRY GOODS

WINDOW SHADES.
WHITE,
BUFF,
GREEN
and BLUE HOLLAND.
GOLD
and FRESCOED SHADES,
BRAY'S,
PUTNAM'S,
BAILEY'S
and JUDD'S
PATENT FIXTURES,
at G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S,
Window Shade Manufacturers,
No. 359 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Undergarments, Initial Handkerchiefs, &c.; initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes. Braiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroidery and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings. Laces done up like new.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE

AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.
OPEN DAILY
From 9 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M.
THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
Is now thoroughly arranged and presents one of the most extensive collections of fruit ever before shown in this City.
THE FLORAL DEPARTMENT
Embraces a great variety of splendid plants and flowers
Admittance 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Wm. Wheatley.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY IN EVERY PART.
POSITIVELY
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
OTHELLO.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1863
EDWIN FORREST
will appear for
THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON
in his
GRAND SHAKESPERIAN DELINEATION
OTHELLO.
The tragedy will be placed upon the stage with
THE GREATEST COMPLETENESS,
and supported by a
SUPERIOR CAST,
which will include

MR. J. McCOLLOUGH	as	IAGO
MR. H. R. SHEWELL	as	CASSIO
MR. J. G. BURNETT	as	BRABANTIO
MRS. J. H. ALLEN	as	DESDEMONA
MADAME PONISI	as	EMELIA

Conductor .... Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 19,
BANDMANN AS NARCISSE.
SIXTH NIGHT AS NARCISSE.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21,
EDWIN FORREST'S
SECOND AND LAST NIGHT AS OTHELLO.
Seats may be secured at the Box-office
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

Under the Direction of .... Mr. Humphrey Bland.
Treasurer .. Mr. W. A. Moore | Leader .. Mr. Mollenhauer
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
Of Mrs. D. P. BOWERS,
And Positively her Last Appearance
AS LADY AUDLEY,
In John Brougham's popular play, founded on
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,
which has attracted
IMMENSE AUDIENCES,
and received the
WARMEST ENCOMIUMS
of the Press and Public.
This is her
HER LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE
IN NEW-YORK.
Mrs. Bowers will be supported by
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Sept. 19, benefit of Mr. H. Bland, and last appearance of Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Late Wallack's—Corner of Broome-st and Broadway.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the new military comic pantomime of the
CONSCRIPT,
and of the magnificent
BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT
of six dances, introducing the whole of the large company.
GROUPINGS
by the MARTINETTI FAMILY, and
TIGHT ROPE EXERCISES BY MARIETTI
ZANFRETTI AND PAUL MARTINETTI.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—FULTON-st., opposite City Hall Park. Lessee and Manager, Mr. Gabriel Harrison; Stage Manager, Mr. B. A. Baker. Great success; brilliant and crowded houses. Third night of the regular season. THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 18, SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

Gov. Hartall	Mr. G. H. Andrews
Frank Hartall	Mr. D. Grace
Mr. Malfort	Mr. G. Rea
Timothy Quaint	Mr. Walter Lennox
Ferrett	Mr. Gourlay
Widow Cheesby	Miss H. Irving
Mrs. Malfort .. Miss E. Couran | Susan	Miss S. Burnett

JENNY LIND.

Jenny Lind	Miss Mary Shaw

Doors open at 7 P. M. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

STEREOPTICON AT IRVING HALL.

FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of this elegant and wonderful exhibition.
EVERY NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
reproducing Photographic and Stereoscopic Views twenty-five feet square,
OF ALL THE CELEBRATED PLACES IN THE WORLD, AND THE MOST EXQUISITE STATUARY,
with effects absolutely startling in their illusions.
Tickets 25 cents. Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON.

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS,
No. 758 Broadway.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—"Sweet Evelina" and "They Worked Me all the Day," Brilliant Variations by Mrs. Parkhurst—"Always Look on the Sunny Side," "Why have my Loved Ones Gone?" and "Shall We Know Each Other There." Brilliant variations by Chas. Grobe. "Souvenier Grand Waltz!" by Baft, price 50 cents each; the "O. F. March," "Blondette Polka," "Laughing Gallop," by Thomas Baker; "The Sparkling Polka," by Cloy; "Volunteer Polka," by Goldbeck, 25 cents each; "Love Waltz," "Hillside Polka," "Music Boy Gallop," by Herring, 35 cents each. Pianist in attendance to try new music.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, Publishers.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $170 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS are now considered, by the best judges, as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale, with all modern improvements; full iron frame; overstrung bass. Made to order for present owner, and fully guaranteed. Cost $600; for $275, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS
For sale and to rent, on
FAVORABLE TERMS,
At No. 758 Broadway.

ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS.—FOR SALE, one 12-stops, pedals 16 feet, tone; one 8 stops, pedals. These are warranted of superior tone and finish. Organs revoiced and tuned.

W. H. DAVIS,
No. 40 Downing-st., New York.

$200. HOLDER'S PIANOS. $800.
Four first premiums awarded.
Wareroom No. 100, manufactory 186, 188, 190 Spring-st.

THE TURF.

NATIONAL HORSE FAIR.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS.
Programme for FRIDAY, September 18, 1863.

11½ A. M.—CLASS NO. 20.—FOR HORSES THAT HAVE NOT TROTTED FASTER THAN 2:31 IN PUBLIC TO A WAGON.
Gen. McClellan, by H. Woodruff.
California Damsel, by S. Crook.
Lady Suffolk, by J. D. Walton.
Rattlesnake, by D. Pfifer.
Tartar, by D. Mace.

10½ A. M.—CLASS NO. 28.—DOUBLE TEAMS.
Double team, by J. D. Walton.
Belle of Hartford and mate, by J. H. Martin.
Shepherd Knapp and Comet, by G. G. Hopkins.

3 P. M.—CLASS NO. 27.—ALL HORSES.
Robert Fillingham, by S. McLaughlin.
Gen. Butler, by D. Mace.
Prince, J. H. Martin.

12½ P. M.—CLASS No. 19.—LADIES' SADDLE HORSES. ENTRIES TO CLOSE AT 12 M.

Classes Nos. 25 and 26—Not filled.

SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—This Society will hold its Nineteenth Annual Fair on Riverdale-av., village of Yonkers, on the 22d, 23d and 24th days of September inst. In addition to a very liberal list of county premiums, it offers special premiums on horses and agricultural implements, open to all competitors. The grounds are spacious, with an excellent half-mile track and ample accommodation for stock, and everything will be done to conduce to the comfort of visitors and the success of the exhibition.

SIMEON ' GLAND, President.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

sion that Great Britain was about to invade the States. The fortification in question is built at the head of Lake Champlain, and is within two hours' easy railroad travel of Montreal. It is connected by rail with all parts of the States, and three great routes converge upon it. It was announced in this paper some time ago that the Federal Government had armed these extensive batteries, which render the works a citadel of vast strength, capable of covering a great army, within forty-five miles of the most important town in Canada, and of the great—we had almost said sole—means of water and land communication between the Upper and Lower Provinces. If Mr. SEWARD would favor us with some explanations of this act, he would do more to promote friendly relations of the two countries, than by writing long letters to the bewildered Consuls of his Government in foreign parts.

FRENCH RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERACY.

From the Paris Correspondence of the Post, Sept. 3.

I mentioned yesterday that an important pamphlet on the Mexican question was about to appear; a proof has just reached me, but too late for anything beyond a brief *resumé* of its contents. It is entitled "*La France, le Mexique, et les Etats Confedérés*," and appears to go very fully into the subject. It quotes extensively M. BILLAULT and other official orators, as to the necessity of regenerating the "Latin race" on the other side of the Atlantic, and argues at considerable length, and with no small ingenuity, that that object will be attained by the establishment of a strong National Government, whilst at the same time the development of the resources of the country will be beneficial, not to Mexico alone, but to the whole commercial world. That part of the *brochure*, however, which will be read with far more interest in England than the somewhat romantic views of the writer concerning the Latin race, is that in which he lays down, with unanswerable force, that the object the French Government have had in view in the occupation of Mexico would be imperilled were the new-born empire not provided with a powerful ally in favoring its growth, and able to protect it against hostile neighbors. That ally is already found, he argues, in the Confederate States. He then proceeds to enumerate the claims of the Southern States to the good-will of France, the mutual advantages that must accrue to both countries from an alliance, and concludes by advocating the immediate recognition of the Richmond Government by the Cabinet of the Tuileries. The writer also enumerates among the advantages France will derive from a Southern alliance the boon of obtaining cotton for her manufactures, all attempts to grow the precious plant in any other soil having proved lamentable failures; and the prospective abolition of Slavery—which can only be a work of time—is also held out as one of the results of the measure the writer advocates. He adds:

"Moreover, Slavery can never be in any case an argument against the recognition of the South. France and England are on good terms with Spain and Brazil; they protect Egypt and Turkey, and yet not only Slavery exists in these countries, but there seems no intention of abolishing it. France will use her influence to arrive at gradual emancipation, without, however, making it a case of non-recognition."

The following is the concluding chapter:

"The American question is not one of those the solution of which can be indefinitely postponed. It rose up with brutal abruptness; it must be thoroughly settled.

It is admitted now-a-days that Europeans live at peace, though constantly endangered by the questions of the East, of Rome, of the Duchies, because it is not easy to see how these great international problems are to be settled. Moreover, the interests they involve being either religious or political, and not commercial, leave room for discussion. Time does much to soothe religious and political passions. The American question, we repeat, rose up abruptly; its solution shall be complete.

Now, the reconstruction of the Union affords no prospect of peace. The two elements are completely reversed, and can never be reunited.

The North is powerless as regards ideas, arms and production; therefore, it will not absorb the South. Peace, conquest, or absorption are, therefore, alike impossible. There is only one issue to the war: secession.

So long as the Northerners succeeded in persuading Europe that they were fighting to put down rebellion, it was the duty of Europe not to interfere, notwithstanding the injury she sustained from the continuance of the struggle; but the Southern States have set forth their policy, their programme, their rights; their will is to separate; they refuse to continue to enrich the North; they will no longer hear of always giving and receiving nothing, and they have determined on a separate existence. The exaggeration of commercial interests by the North is bearing fruit, and the Southern States mean to remodel their Constitution on the groundwork of their own interests. As the interests of France are identical with those of the Confederates, as the course of the latter is not only just but logical, France does not hesitate to manifest her sympathies, and her first mark of sympathy is naturally the recognition of the Confederate States.

Recognized by France, their strength is immediately increased fivefold, and all that they gain their enemies simultaneously lose. For other Powers only wait that France should give the signal to follow her example. Among the secondary commercial nations, many, in order to arrive at the decentralization of the Union, desire the establishment of a Confederate Republic; kept back hitherto by the phantom of Slavery, those nations will follow in the wake of France, because it is known throughout the world that we will only lend our support to a work of social renovation. Those nations will naturally be joined by Spain, who possesses Cuba—by Austria, directly interested in American affairs, if she accept the Mexican throne by Archduke MAX—and England then will do what we have done, and recognize the South.

The Northern States will no longer persevere in a hopeless struggle, and the war navy of France is an argument which, if need be, would effectually support the work of her diplomacy."

Of course this *brochure* is not signed, and the Northerners and their friends may therefore, if they choose to indulge in a pleasing delusion, consider that it is not inspired. I have, however, good reason to believe that it expresses not only the opinions, but the intentions of the Imperial Government; as to the period when these intentions are to be carried into effect it would be rash to be precise, as it depends exclusively on the Emperor, but you may rest assured that it will not be long delayed, and the Federals and their friends who talk so loudly of what they mean to do will be wise to prepare for the worst, if they mean to do anything, which, as I have before stated, I strongly doubt.

The above hurried outline of this remarkable manifesto will place its main features correctly before you, but a more ample notice is required to do it justice, and that I must defer until my next communication.

FROM GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Chattanooga Evacuated—Our Troops Take Peaceful Possession—A Great Victory—Bragg's Danger in Retreat.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

TRENTON, Ga., Wednesday, Sept. 9—8 P. M.

Chattanooga is ours! The city was taken possession of peaceably at 12:30 P. M. to-day. The last of the rebel infantry left there yesterday morning, and this morning the last of the cavalry followed their example. Gen. WOOD was placed in command of the post.

Gen. CRITTENDEN's corps mostly crossed the Tennessee at Shellmound, part of them passing the Raccoon Range by what is called the Nickajack Trace, and part following in the track of the Fourteenth army corps from Bridgeport, and then proceeding down the Lookout Valley, near the line of the Trenton and Chattanooga Railroad, to the famous city.

Gen. WOOD's command first occupied the place, but Gens. PALMER and VAN CLEVE were following closely after, and by this time the entire Twenty-first corps is in and around Chattanooga.

Immediately after our occupation of Tullahoma, in replying to one who had said that Gen. ROSECRANS' campaign against that place was a failure, remarked: "Another such success on the part of the enemy will ruin BRAGG's army; another such failure by Gen. ROSECRANS will put him in possession of Chattanooga." The second *failure* has come, and the Union flag is waving over the last rebel stronghold in Tennessee.

But the campaign here is not yet finished. Our right wing and our cavalry are now in such positions that I can scarcely see how it is possible for the whole rebel army to escape unscathed. When it is considered that BRAGG *is marching by the flank past our army in position*, (one of the most critical movements in warfare,) it will be seen how great is his danger. Should he escape the powerful column now penetrating toward the Georgia State Road by way of Lafayette, he will still be liable to fearful assaults from such of our forces as are further southward in the vicinity of Rome. Suffice it to say, that we have once more, by the most consummate generalship, achieved a bloodless victory, whose consequences can scarcely be over-estimated.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. G. W. Cass, Pittsburgh; John Arnott, Elmira; L. L. Hoppt, Philadelphia; L. C. Woodruff, Buffalo; B. H. Mastersdale, New-Orleans; R. H. Buckingham and family, Chicago; and E. R. Stevens, Saratoga, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander J. P. Sanford, U. S. Navy; A. Van Vechten, Albany; A. J. Drexel and H. T. Coates, Philadelphia; and B. Fairbanks, Virginia, are at the Astor House.

Col. Sheppard, U. S. Volunteers; H. C. Bloode, Massachusetts; Major Fall, U. S. Army; W. W. Williams and V. Carpenter, Wisconsin; Geo. Bullock, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The sales of five-twenties to-day amounted to $348,600. Deliveries of bonds are made to Sept. 3.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Attempt of the Enemy to Recross the Rapidan.

The Passage of General Meade to be Disputed.

Rebel Report of the Fighting at Culpepper.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The rebels, yesterday morning, made an attempt to recross the Rapidan, which was prevented by our artillery and cavalry. The rebels advanced in three columns, with artillery, toward the river, and being met by our troops on this side, soon fell back.

Appearances indicate that the rebels will dispute any attempt on the part of Gen. MEADE to cross the Rapidan.

The Cavalry Fighting in Culpepper.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Sunday, Sept. 13.

A considerable skirmish occurred to-day between three brigades of our cavalry and the enemy in considerable force of cavalry, infantry and artillery. Our men gradually retired from Miller's Hill, beyond Culpepper Court-house, to a point five miles this side. Some of the fighting was quite close. We lost about forty killed and wounded. Among the latter was Col. BEALE, commanding Gen. W. H. F. LEE's brigade.

It seems that we were attempting to remove some ammunition from the Court-house, when the enemy approached and fired at the train, producing great consternation among ladies and citizens near the depot. I regret to learn that some cars loaded with ammunition were left.

The shelling came like a thunder-clap upon the people of the village, who were quietly worshipping in their churches. One shell passed through the telegraph office. I do not believe the enemy designs a general advance, but only a reconnoissance in force, or, perhaps, a sort of raid.

ON HORSEBACK, Monday morning, Sept. 14.

I learn this morning that our loss yesterday was greater than is stated above. It is said that one brigade lost sixty—though most were wounded. Our retreat must have been somewhat precipitate, as our dead and the badly wounded were left upon the field. We lost a few prisoners. Culpepper Court-House is now occupied by the enemy. There seems now to be some probability of a general advance by the enemy. Indeed, it is reported that they are advancing in three columns.

MASSANUTTEN.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 17.

FRENCH PROPOSITIONS TO JEFF. DAVIS.

Intelligence has been received here that propositions have been made by the Emperor NAPOLEON to JEFF. DAVIS to abolish Slavery in the South, and establish in lieu thereof a system of peonage similar to that now existing in Mexico. Should this be done, NAPOLEON believes no opposition would be made by England to the recognition of the Confederacy by France. NAPOLEON further assures DAVIS that if he adopts this policy the South might arm their negroes and prevent their being used against them by the Government.

THE RESIGNATION OF GEN. GILLMORE REASSERTED.

It is pretty clearly established that Gen. GILLMORE has tendered his resignation, statements to the contrary notwithstanding. It will not be accepted, but circumstances which led to it may produce other changes in the Department over which Gen. GILLMORE presides with so much satisfaction to the Administration and country.

GEN. BURNSIDE WILL NOT RESIGN.

It is understood that Gen. BURNSIDE has acquiesced in the cordially expressed wish of the President, and withdrawn his resignation for the present.

THE DRAFT IN THE WEST.

The draft in Cincinnati has not been discontinued, only postponed, owing to the discovery of an error of five thousand in the apportionment. The draft will proceed as soon as the error is rectified.

Minnesota is the next Western State in which the draft will be enforced.

SURVEY OF PORT TOWNSEND AND PENN COVE MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

These reservations having been surveyed under the order of the War Department, without any connection with the lines of the public survey in Washington Territory, instructions have been issued by the Commissioners of the General Land Office to segregate the same from the public lands, and designate the fractional lots surrounding these reserves. The returns of the surveys thus ordered have been made to the General Land Office, by the Surveyor General of Washington Territory, thus enabling the Department to sell the conterminous lands.

GEN. MEIGS' SUCCESSOR.

Gen. ALLEN, Quartermaster of the Western Department, will probably succeed Gen. MEIGS as Quartermaster. Gen. ALLEN is understood to be Gen. HALLECK's appointment.

SUTLERS CAPTURED BY GUERRILLAS.

Ten sutlers' wagons, with their teams, were gobbled this morning by guerrillas, near Catlett's Station.

A PLACE FOR GEN. BUTLER.

In the event of change of commander of the Department of Missouri, Gen. BUTLER will probably be assigned to that department.

SICK SOLDIERS.

Two thousand sick from the Army of the Potomac arrived here to-day.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.

The General Land Office are still engaged in preparing the Agricultural College Scrip for those States that have accepted the grant.

The following is a list of the States which have formally notified the Department of their acceptance of the same, together with the number of acres donated to each State. The allowance is 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative:

States.	Acres.	States.	Acres.
Rhode Island	120,000	Pennsylvania	780,000
Illinois	480,000	Massachusetts	360,000
Kentucky	333,000	New-Hampshire	150,000
Vermont	150,000	Connecticut	180,000
New-York	990,000		

THE ORDER TO GEN. HAUPT.

The following is the order relieving Gen. HAUPT:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1863.

SIR: You are hereby relieved from further duty in the War Department.

You will turn over your office, books, papers and all other property under your control belonging to the United States, to Col. D. C. MCCALLUM, Superintendent of Military Railroads.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To HERMAN HAUPT, Esq., in charge of Military Railroads, Washington, D. C.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 17.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

The Secretary of War has ordered that the act of Congress relating to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the Proclamation of the President, based upon the same, to be published for the information of all concerned; and that the following special instructions for persons in the military service of the United States be strictly observed, viz.:

The attention of every officer in the military service of the United States is called to the proclamation of the President, issued on the 15th day of September, 1863, by which the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended. If, therefore, a writ of *habeas corpus* should, in violation of the aforesaid proclamation, be sued out, and served upon any officer in the military service of the United States, commanding him to produce before any Court or Judge any person in his custody by authority of the President of the United States belonging to any one of the classes specified in the President's Proclamation, it shall be the duty of such officer to make known by his certificate, under oath, to whomsoever may issue or serve such writ of *habeas corpus*, that the person named in said writ is detained by him as a prisoner, under the authority of the President of the United States. Such return having been made, if any person serving or attempting to serve such writ, either by the command of any Court, or Judge, or otherwise, and with or without process of law, shall attempt to arrest the officer making such return and holding in custody such person, the said officer is hereby commanded to refuse submission and obedience to such arrest, and if there should be any attempt to take such person from the custody of such officer, or arrest such officer, he shall resist such attempt, calling to his aid any force that may be necessary to maintain the authority of the United States and render such resistance effectual.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

SICK AND WOUNDED FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Ambulances were running until a late hour last night, conveying to hospitals in the vicinity of Washington about 1,200 sick and wounded from the Army of the Potomac.

THE FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The average daily issue of Five-twenty Bonds from the Treasury Department for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 16, was $3,343,841. To effect this issue the bonds, after they leave the printers' hands, have to be filled with the names of the subscribers signed and entered, for which nearly 25,000 signatures are daily required. The entire amount of subscriptions received is now filled, and the bonds will hereafter be issued within three days after the deposit of the subscriptions. The printing and other preparations of over 6,000 sheets of bonds per day in the Treasury building is without precedent in any former issue, and demonstrates the economy and propriety of preparing these issues in the Department, instead of relying on individuals or companies, whose facilities are necessarily divided among different customers.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Commander REED WERDEN has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Philadelphia.

Lieut.-Commander R. V. SCOTT is detached from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, sick, and waiting orders.

Lieut.-Commander CLARK WELLS is detached from the Navy-yard at Philadelphia and ordered to the command of the *Galena*.

GEN. GILLMORE'S RESIGNATION DENIED.

The President himself is not aware that Gen. GILLMORE has tendered his resignation.

A PRIZE TAKEN IN THE POTOMAC.

The schooner *Robert Knowles*, Capt. OUTTEN, arrived here to-day as a prize, having been captured by the Potomac flotilla off Cockpit Point, Va., for violating the blockade. She had cleared from Alexandria for Lewes, Del.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC.

It is important for shippers to know that vessels under the present regulations, although clearing from Alexandria to another loyal port, cannot land on the Virginia shore, as in the above case, without violating the blockade, unless a special permit has been granted for that purpose.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

The delegates recently appointed by the Convention held in Jefferson City, to proceed to Washington in order to make representations to the Federal authorities to produce a change of the military commanders in the Department of Missouri, are daily expected. Therefore no action has yet been taken by the President in the premises. If Gen. SCHOFIELD is removed, Missourians here think it not improbable that Gen. BUTLER will succeed to the command.

FROM GEN. STEELE'S ARMY

OCCUPATION OF LITTLE ROCK.

VERY LITTLE FIGHTING.

THE REBELS IN FULL RETREAT.

CAIRO, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Rear-Admiral PORTER has received a dispatch stating that Little Rock, Ark., was occupied by Gen. STEELE on the 10th, without fighting or loss of consequence. PRICE, in command of the rebels, was rapidly retreating, with Gen. DAVIDSON in hot pursuit.

The steamer *Sunbeam*, from New-Orleans the 8th, has arrived here. Her news is anticipated. She has on board 900 bales of cotton belonging to the Government, which was taken on board at Memphis.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

A large infantry force from JOHNSTON's army is reported to be marching up the Tuscumbia Valley to reinforce BRAGG. RHODDY's command has gone to Decatur for the same purpose.

Refugees bring reports circulating in the South, to the effect that after two days' fighting, in which BRAGG was defeated and driven back, he received large reinforcements from JOHNSTON, which turned the tide of battle, and that he was now driving ROSECRANS.

All of JOHNSTON's cavalry is reported to have joined BRAGG, with the design of destroying ROSECRANS' communications.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Gen. Burnside's Triumphal March into Knoxville.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Io triumphe! The day of deliverance has dawned at last, and the chains are riven from the limbs of the noblest people that ever breathed God's air. Free at last! Free as their own mountain air, they stand erect in all their manhood. Freed, too, without the loss of a single one of their deliverers by battle—their oppressors fled as much from the moral power of their loyalty as from the bayonets of Gen. BURNSIDE.

TRIUMPHAL MARCH TO KNOXVILLE.

The General, during all the march, has presented a somewhat different appearance to what he did in Cincinnati. That inevitable hat held its own, but the huge white collar disappeared, and its place usurped by a check-shirt, with collar of equal dimensions, but turned down over the collar of the roundabout he wore. He was mounted upon a bob-tailed bay horse, of colossal proportions, whose capacities for traveling has become the torment of Staff and escort, as the bob-tail keeps every other horse in an excruciating sort of half trot.

As we neared Knoxville, the evidences of the intense devotion to the Union dwelling in the hearts of the people became more and more apparent. Along the entire route, especially the last ten or fifteen miles, the entire population seemed gathered on the roadside to give welcome to the Yankees. They were outspoken, too, and many an honest farmer did I hear say, "Hurrah for LINCOLN!" in such hearty voice as would have done the President's heart good to have heard.

At one point on the road a large concourse had gathered, and one lady was dressed as the Goddess of Liberty, held the old banner of beauty and glory in her hand. On passing them, Capt. ASHBURY, commanding Gen. BURNSIDE's escort, brought his company to a front and gave them three rousing cheers, which were returned with tenfold interest. On many of the houses on the road the old flag was flying in defiant freedom, having been brought forth from hiding places that had baffled the searches of two years. People came into the road with water and apples, and peaches, pressing them upon the column. On every countenance was that smile of intense heartfelt satisfaction seldom seen, but pleasant to behold upon the human face.

At 4 o'clock P. M., of Sept. 3, Gen. BURNSIDE made his

ENTRY INTO KNOXVILLE.

And if his reception on the road was enthusiastic, what shall I say of his reception in Knoxville. On his appearance on the outskirts, the news of his arrival spread, and everybody, rich and poor, the lame and the halt, rushed out to greet him. It was no vulgar curiosity to see a man famous in the world's history—it was the greeting of an oppressed people to their deliverer. Uncovered and at a slow pace, the General rode through the streets to the residence of JOHN H. CROZIER, a rebel who has departed for Dixie, and which has been appropriated for his headquarters. His progress was momently impeded by the rushing of men to his horse's side to seize him by the hand and say, "God bless you." On arrival at headquarters, a large crowd assembled in the yard, and were clamorous for speeches. Brig.-Gen. S. P. CARTER, a native of East Tennessee, a soldier of merit, and a gentleman in every sense of the word, came forward, and in a few words of manly eloquence, congratulated them upon their deliverance. In response to repeated calls, Gen. BURNSIDE then appeared, and said that, although his profession was arms and not speaking, yet he would take the occasion to say that, from the moment he took command of the Department of the Ohio, it had been his fervent wish to lead an army into East Tennessee, to their deliverance; and he took great pleasure in saying that he had come with means sufficient, with their assistance, to hold the country permanently and securely.

The General then retired, amid great cheering, and Gen. SHACKELFORD followed, in a strain of intense patriotism. He said plainly what Gen. BURNSIDE had hinted, and told the crowd that we had come with arms in the wagons—a declaration which brought forth a cheer lustier than any of its predecessors. After that about it was lunacy to doubt that East Tennessee was disenthralled.

On the conclusion of Gen. SHACKELFORD's speech, the garrison flag of the United States was flung from the portico, and the crowd rushed up and seized it in their hands, many of them pressing it to their lips. O, that the scoffers and revilers at the North could have seen that sight. Had he who is ensconced under the *ægis* of the British lion have witnessed it, the sight might have brought the blush of shame to his cheeks.

While this was passing at headquarters, our troops had been waylaid all over the city, and carried off by violence, to be feasted, without money and without price, on the best the land afforded. Not officers merely; their bounteous hospitality knew no difference in rank among their deliverers. A Federal uniform was not only a passport to an excellent supper, but a sure sign that the wearer must go somewhere and eat with somebody. In a word, those of my readers who recollect the generous welcome extended to the volunteers in the North, during the first days of the war, can have some faint conception of the reception accorded the Army of the Ohio in Knoxville.

Maryland Colored Regiment.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The Maryland colored regiment, recruited here, made a dress parade this morning from their encampment near the Park, through the city, attracting general attention. The regiment appeared with full ranks, about a thousand men, and made a splendid appearance. They had a full brass band of colored musicians.

Another colored regiment is forming.

An Indian Defeat.

OMAHA, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Gen. SULLY surprised 400 lodges of Sioux, about 200 miles above Fort Perrie, a few days ago, killing about 150 Indians, and capturing all their supplies of meat, provisions, horses, &c., together with a large number of prisoners. Our losses are not reported. The precise day on which the battle was fought is not known. The information, however, is entirely reliable.

Fire in Lowell.

LOWELL, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 17.

J. C. AYER & Co.'s large pill and pectoral building took fire about seven o'clock last night. The two upper stories of the establishment were entirely burned out. The lower stories were not much damaged, except by water. About two hundred hands were thrown out of employment. Loss about $60,000. Insurance $30,000.

Democratic Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The Democrats held a mass meeting in Independence-square to-night, to celebrate the anniversary of the formation of the Constitution.

The attendance was large and enthusiastic. The Ward delegations marched in procession, with flags, banners, torches and music.

Maryland Politics.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sedt. 17.

The Unconditional Union party of the First District of Maryland yesterday nominated WILLIAM J. JONES, of Elkton, Cecil County, as their candidate for Congress, in opposition to J. W. CRISFIELD.

The Welland Canal Repaired.

ST. CATHERINE'S, C. W., Thursday, Sept. 17.

The repairs on the Welland Canal are completed. Navigation will be resumed at 10 o'clock to-night.

Death of Rev. Calvin Pease, D. D.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, Sept. 17.

Rev. CALVIN PEASE, D. D., of Rochester, N. Y., formerly of this State, and for several years President of the Burlington College, died in this place this forenoon.

FATAL FALL.—A rigger, named JOSEPH MORAN, fell from the rigging of the bark *Benefactor*, yesterday, and was instantly killed. He has left a wife and several children, who reside at No. 112 Ridge-street. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest.

(Advertisement.)

"LIFE A FAILURE."—Why is it that so many merchants fail? Answer.—Because they are not adapted to the business. Were the "right man in the right place" selected on phrenological principles, success and not failure would be the rule. Read the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for particulars—$1 50 a year or 15 cents per number; sent by first post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

READY FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.—The irrepressible KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, has been rather quiescent for some time past; but that bright particular star in the hat line only set for a while, that his rising at the proper time may outshine all lesser lights. Astronomy aside, KNOX has opened the Fall trade with the finest stock and most beautiful styles of hats ever offered in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHION.—The Fall number of this elegant quarterly now ready. The large steel engraving of the Empress EUGENIE and her Maids of Honor is a real gem. The five full-sized patterns are of more value than the whole cost of the book. Every lady should subscribe. Published at No. 473 Broadway. Yearly, $1. Single copies, 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Brilliant and Valuable Novelties in the Fall number of Mme. DEMOREST's *Mirror of Fashions*, now ready. The Empress Eugenie and Maids of Honor are engraved in a very fine parlor picture; a large sheet of new Braid and Embroidery Patterns, extra large colored Fashion Plate, and five full-size Patterns, with other valuable novelties.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. transport Albany, from Newbern, N. C.—H. P. James, Martin Hannes, V. A. Pickering, J. L. Meader, Richard Cary, Sergt. M. F. Pratt, Charles H. Lord, Thomas McMahon, Thomas R. Cook, Wm. H. Hood, N. Ward, Armadee Kilpatrick, Wm. F. Fisher, Edward Morris, Lyman Knowlton, Corp. John F. Thacker, Mr. Goodman, Sergt. Oliver, Corp. J. L. Bickwell, Francis A. Day, John Cogher, George Kensley, J. A. Lewis, Jas Gotiskoss, Corp. Charles Lewis, R. Monroe, A. Dresser, G. Racle, J. S. York, John Whitehead, W. A. Windsnor, Sergt. Q. A. Johnson, J. W. Sawyer, Mr. Robson, S. B. Smith, Mr. Goldthwaite, John Shaunessey, N. H. Green, P. Oorillowd, Sergt. Allen Almy, Sergt. J. C. Hills, Jno. Hughes, Capt. White.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 43 | Sun sets..... 6 05 | Moon sets... 9 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island 12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Cleared.

Steamship Locust Point, Hoffman, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Charlotte, (Brem.,) Gatjen, Genoa, Hemmings & Gosling.

Brigs Lotus, (Br.,) Johnson, Arroyo, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.; Eclipse, (Br.,) Peterson, Antigua and St. Kitts, R. R. Eldridge; Sarah Peters, Lord, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Prudentia, (Pruss.,) Brusewitz, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; W. A. Rogers, Healy, St. Anne's Bay via Falmouth, Jam., Boyd & Hincken; Victoria, (Br.,) Valot, Pernambuco, J. D. McArthur; Ueland, (Norw.,) Johansen, Genoa, Fabber & Chauncey; Cæsar and Helene, (Hamb.,) Vesan, Callao, Fabber & Chauncey; Delphine, (Brem.,) De Haan, Gonaives, H. G. Schmidt & Co.; Grace Worthington, (Br.,) Damalu, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons.

Schooners Rainbow, Smith, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Trader, Preston, Rockland, J. V. Haviland; Annetta, (Br.,) Jartis, Halifax, J. Leaycraft; Laura Frances, Higgins, Portland, J. V. Haviland; Jane Maria, Bushell, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Hannah Ann, Dyer, Orient, L. I., D. H. Kreemer; Walanya, Cook, Port Royal, Murray & Nephew; Hattie Low, Mumford, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Albany, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., 15th inst., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The steamer Ellen S. Terry would sail for New-York next day.

Steamship Hudson, Lavender, New-Orleans 3d inst., and the bar 4th, with mdse. to Ludlam & Heineken. Experienced very heavy head winds the first six days; stopped at Port Royal for a supply of coal.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Smith, Alexandria 60 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Daniel Webster, Phillips, Fortress Monroe 32 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport De Molay, Samson, Alexandria 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer New-York, Fults, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Petrel, Davies, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Stephen Crowell, Bowman, Cardiff Aug. 14, with railroad iron to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Kate Stamler, Crawford, St. Michaels, Azores, 27 days, in ballast to J. W. Mott. 7th inst., lat. 43 34, lon. 54 44, Henry L. Ohmann, seaman, aged 23 years, a native of Hanover, fell from the jibboom overboard, and was lost, vessel under reefed topsails at the time; every effort to save him was in vain.

Bark Amelia, Wells, Aspinwall 28 ds., in ballast to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Barbados 21 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Arabella, Lindsley, Aspinwall 29 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig G. F. Geery, Ward, Georgetown, D. C., 8 ds., with coal to master.

Brig C. W. Ring, Huntley, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Calmuck, Pettengill, Neuvitas 9 ds., with sugar to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig Petrel, (Br.,) Clough, Inagua 24 ds., with wood, salt, etc., to Tynes & Smytne.

Brig Almata, Colson, Inagua 22 ds., with wool, salt, etc., to Wilson & Camman.

Brig Lagrange, Beldon, Boston 3 ds., with barrels to master.

Brig Ecliptic, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Hagan, Miragoane 19 ds., with logwood and coffee to Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff.

Brig A. Bradshaw, Fish, Key West 15 ds., with cotton to J. J. Clapp.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Baydon, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Kuatan, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Faden, Grand Cayman 20 ds., with logwood to J. Laycraft & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Julie, (Br.,) Crocker, Old Harbor, Jam., Aug. 28, with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co. Had light winds and calms; been 7 days north of Hatteras. 1st inst., off Tortugas Island, Hayti, at noon, a bark-rigged steam propeller, light red smoke-stack, very long lower masts, painted black, made for us with great speed till she got within a quarter of a mile of us, when she altered her course and headed for Tortugas under slow head of steam. After going close in shore she hauled off and headed eastward, and was still in sight by sundown, steering north. During the afternoon it was blowing fresh from the eastward, and a very rough sea running. Left no vessels.

Schr. Cyclone, Welch, Havana Aug. 31, with sugar to H. E. Brown & Co. Had heavy northerly winds all the passage. Had one death. The bark Mary Bartlett, for New-York, sld. the day previous; passed her 16th inst., off Cape May.

Schr. Margaret Dill, (Br.,) Dill, Cow Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Mary Harris, (Br.,) Johnson, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Joseph Eneas.

Schr Queen of the South, Corson, Port Royal, S. C., 9 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Sunny South, Tuthill, Newbern, N. C., 9 ds., in ballast to G. M. Smith.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, Hudson, Port Royal 10 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Targent, Rich, Providence in ballast.

Schr. Henrietta, (yacht,) Bennett, from a cruise.

Schr. J. R. Watson, Parker, New-Haven.

Schr. Golden Gate, Weeks, Holmes' Hole.

Schr. E. W. Pratt, Pratt, Providence.

Schr. S. M. Shaddick, Arnold, Middletown, with stone.

Schr. San Juan, Brackett, New-Haven.

Schr. W. R. Newcomb, Bassett, Providence.

Schr. Ovoco, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Diamond, Brown, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Frances, Carter, New-Haven.

Schr. A. C. Hazard, Gaines, Hartford.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Little, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. B. Lloyd, Bento, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Rebecca, Smith, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. J. N. Smith, Randolph, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Wave, French, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E.

Below.

Bark Elf, from Matamoras.

Bark Daniel Webster.

Also 1 ship, 1 bark, and 1 brig unknown.

Sailed.

Barks Chanticleer, (Br.,) Epulo, (Aust.,) Abraham Barker, Amfitrite, (Ital.,) Cornucopia, (Br.,) Fort de France, (Fr.,) Wm. Sinclair, (Br.,) Professor Sars, (Nor.,) Rapid, (Br.,) Cienfuegos.

Brigs Guanche, (Span.,) Oleander, (Br.)

Schooners J. A. Decker, Harriet Wood, (Br.,) J. B. Wallace, Jonas Sparks, E. A. Conklin, Orion, Arctic, (Br.,) Georgianr, (Br.,) J. G. Wright.

Miscellaneous.

The salvage on the brig Trade Wind, (before reported wrecked near Cape Lookout,) has been arranged as follows: Salvage on value of cargo, 25 per cent; the cotton valued at 25 cents per pound; linseed oil at $1 per gallon; lard oil 50 cents per gallon. Flour has been sold at $28, it being very much damaged.

The schooner Stranger, recently reported ashore on Nigger Point, Hell Gate, was floated off by the aid of casks and brought to the City. Her bottom is badly damaged.

LAMLASH, Sept. 2.—The ship President Fillmore, Bradley, from Glasgow for New-York, grounded, but was subsequently got off and towed in without damage.

The brig Almata, which arrived yesterday from Inagua, brought the mail bags of the U. S. gunboat Tioga, which Vessel was at that port.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Arr. steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the 5th via Halifax on the 15th inst.

Also arr. barks Oak and Fremont, Philadelphia; brigs M. A. Dresser and Warren, do.; schr. Fawn, Miragoane 26th.

Arr. Br. bark Gulding Star, from Androssan; brig Speedaway, from Sagua 30.

Spoken, &c.

Cordelia—Br. brig, from Mexico for Liverpool, 8th inst., lat 42 16, lon. 57—supplied her with provisions.

Uncle Joe—ship, from Cardiff for New-York, Aug. 31, lat 42 09, lon. 39 30.

Victory—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, 5th inst., lat. 45 20, lon. 49.

Fannie Lincoln—brig, from Turks Island for Boston, 18 days out, Sept. 12.

Tremont—bark, from Philadelphia for Boston, Sept. 12.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN, BY ROSE McGUIRE, from No. 4 Varick-place, one lady's gold watch, chain, spring broken; one set of ear-rings and pin, rubies, in shape of a leaf, with pearls; one foulard stone-colored silk, with brown spots, trimmed with stone-colored silk, three rows, and brown velvet; one brown French calico dress, one drab-cloth mantilla, with three rows of black silk on bottom; new stockings, shirts, &c., marked M. W.; honiton lace and other collars, belts, gloves, &c., &c. Is about 18 to 20 years old, gray eyes, downcast look, hair brown, cut short, middling light, very stout; had on a round black and white straw hat, trimmed with black and blue ribbon, and supposed above-mentioned dress and mantilla. Pawnbrokers having made advances will be paid them, and also the above reward for the recovery of goods and conviction, by

A. WEBER, No. 165 West Broadway.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

PINE AND HARDWOOD TIMBER.

Eight million feet gang sawed Canada and Michigan pine, comprising a complete assortment of all thicknesses, from ⅝-inch to 12 inches, and all sizes pine joists and timber. Five hundred thousand feet of dry walnut. Also, a large lot of dry oak, ash and whitewood. For sale on reasonable terms.

H. W. SAGE & CO.,
foot of East 32d-st.

RUBIA MILLS,
Nos. 353 and 355 Washington-st.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

REMINGTON'S
ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above, with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,

SEMMONS, Oculists—Optician,
No. 669½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH
SEWING-MACHINES.
"The favorite for families."—*Times*.
And FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK-STANDS, No. 505 Broadway.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, No. 260 Greenwich-st. and 89 Murray-st., and see the low prices he is selling Teas, Coffees, Flour, Wines and everything else used in every family. Sugars 11c. upward.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH
WITH
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

Strengthen the stomach,
Invigorate the nerves,
Regulate the bowels,
Regenerate the liver,
Improve the appetite,
Animate the spirits,
Equalize the circulation,
Tone the whole system,
And thus prolong life,
WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Defy unwholesome air,
Qualify impure water,
Guard against damp,
Prevent malarious fevers,
Anticipate indigestion,
Baffle fever and ague,
Brave all climates,
Recruit exhausted nature,
Sustain body and mind,
WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Enfeebled dyspeptics,
Toil-wearied operatives,
Soldiers in the hospital,
Pale, care-worn citizens,
Settlers on new lands,
Travelers and explorers,
Victims of sea-sickness,
The aged and decrepit,
Should all be provided
WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Harmless as a Stimulant,
Powerful as a Tonic,
Quick as a Corrective,
Safe as an Alterative,
Mild as a Laxative,
Sure as a Restorative,
Good as an Appetizer,
Pleasant as a Cordial—
Life has no safeguard
EQUAL TO
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

THE PERILS OF THE SEASON
AND
HOW TO AVOID THEM.

It is of infinite importance to the public to know that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS prevent, relieve and cure the complaints most prevalent in this climate during the

SPRING OF THE YEAR.

Their preventive operation is simple. Acting directly upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the liver, the bowels, the circulation, and the nervous system, they impart to the whole organization a degree of vigor and elasticity which enables us to resist the unhealthy atmospheric influences, by which so many distressing maladies are produced and prolonged. The great predisposing cause of sickness is CONSTITUTIONAL and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Disease, like a coward, generally assails the feeble, and turns aside from the strong. And this is especially true of the forms of disease which prevail at the breaking up of Winter. The first warm days of the Spring sun seem to thaw out from the frozen earth the elements of innumerable ailments. The miasma which the frost had hermetically sealed up, is let loose in clouds of vapor, and Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent Fevers, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Bilious Colic, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Physical and Mental Depression, and a low and feeble condition of all the vital functions, are among the most common consequences of the great Spring thaw which fills the air with unwholesome damps. *Fortify in advance* against these prostrating and destructive agencies. *Iron-plate* the system, as it were, by resorting to a pure tonic and alterative, which will bring every organ and fibre of the frame into the best possible state for resisting the flying arrows of disease, which the fogs and winds of March, April and May bear upon their mephitic wings. Remember that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are like a strong garrison thrown into a fort before the approach of the enemy. *They forearm the citadel of life against the attacks of all maladies* that arise from sudden changes of temperature, impure air, privation, exposure, excessive labor, and malarious exhalations. Hence they are

INVALUABLE IN CAMP,

and no military hospital ought to be without a sufficient supply, both for preventive and remedial purposes. Happily the attention of the

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY

has been directed to the subject, and the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS congratulate the troops now in arms for the Union on the probability that the ADULTERATED CONTRACT STIMULANTS, at present used as medicines by the army Surgeons, will soon be superseded by the purest and best Tonic, Alterative and Invigorant that has ever been presented to the Faculty in this or any other country. Since the war commenced considerable quantities of the preparation have been forwarded from time to time to field and line officers, both in the Western and Eastern armies, for their own personal use; and letters from some of the most eminent military men in the service attest the extraordinary virtues of the Bitters as a means of sustaining strength and promoting health in the midst of hardship and exposure, and also as a safe stimulant for the wounded. As private citizens, many of the officers of volunteers had proved the hygeian properties of the article, and, therefore, wisely resorted to it as a protective and a remedy, where their health is necessarily in greater peril than it would be in civil life.

Dyspepsia is never so general or so distressing as at this season. The appetite is keener, and is indulged to a greater extent in the Winter than at any other time of the year, and the consequence is, that the functions of the stomach, bowels and liver are over-taxed during the cold weather, and are often in a relaxed and partially torpid condition when Spring arrives. NOW, therefore, this is a time to brace up the digestive and secretive organs for the Summer campaign with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To neglect this precaution under such circumstances, is to invite CHRONIC INDIGESTION, the most melancholy and disheartening of all complaints.

As a REMEDY as well as a Preventive, this celebrated medicinal cordial ranks among the most potent preparations of the age. It breaks up intermittent and remittent fevers promptly and without debilitating the patient, and is equally efficacious in disorders of the liver and the bowels. For all complaints of the stomach it is as nearly infallible as anything of human origin can be expected to be; and in cases of general weakness it is literally a VITALIZING ELIXIR. Convalescents will find it the safest and best Invigorant and Restorative ever administered to exhausted humanity. It is guaranteed to be absolutely free from all the corrosive elements which enter into the composition of ordinary diffusive stimulants, and its effect upon the nervous system is wonderfully soothing and quieting.

Let those who wish to insure their health for the Summer use HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a Spring medicine.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penn.,
And sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers.
New-York Office, No. 428 Broadway.